Overview of DIAND Program Data

Information Analysis Section
Corporate Information Management Directorate
Information Management Branch

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▲Introduction▼

What is the *Overview of DIAND Program Data*?

- The ***Overview of DIAND Program Data*** is a compilation of key data from various program databases maintained by the Corporate Information Management Directorate (CIMD) and compiled by First Nation.
- The databases covered in this document include:
  - Education;
  - Indian Government Support;
  - Social Assistance;
  - Social Support Services;
  - Capital Facilities & Maintenance; and
  - Economic Development.
- This document, essentially descriptive in nature, gives an overview of social and economic conditions of First Nations peoples in Canada.

What is the Purpose?

- The purpose of this document is threefold;
  - to present the data the department collects from First Nations;
  - to serve as a complementary reference tool to the ***Basic Departmental Data (BDD)*** report published yearly by CIMD; and,
  - to display data from national databases at the regional level.

What is Included in this Document?

- The Overview displays statistical information and highlights from each program database in tabular and graphical formats. The information are presented nationally and for each DIAND region from East (Atlantic) to West (Yukon).
- Brief background information on the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, its mandate, why data are collected, and limitations of these databases is provided.
- A glossary of key terms used in all tables (national and regional) as well as highlights on trends are also provided.
- Notes and sources are indicated throughout the document at the bottom of each national and regional table.
- This document covers a period of at least three years for most of the program databases except for Economic Development where it only covers three years. Program information is provided subject to data availability and reflects the most current revisions, as applicable. Some program areas may cover a period of up to five, six, and seven years.
- This document will be updated yearly with a maximum of seven-year time series per program. This document represents the second publication.

Contacts

For more information or any questions on the ***Overview of DIAND Program Data***, the following persons may be contacted:

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Acknowledgements

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Background Information

About DIAND

The **Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development** (DIAND) is a ministry of the Government of Canada, whose mission is *working together to make Canada a better place for First Nations, Inuit and Northern people*. DIAND is a highly decentralized organization which responds to the varying needs of a culturally, economically and geographically diverse clientele. The legislation establishing the department, as amended in 1970, made its Minister, currently the Honourable Robert D. Nault, responsible for Indian and Inuit affairs, the residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and their resources. The department fulfils the lawful obligation of the federal government to Aboriginal peoples arising from treaties, the Indian Act and other legislation. The *Indian Act* is DIAND's enabling legislation. As such, DIAND is legally obligated to keep a list of individuals that the *Indian Act* recognizes. They record these individuals, known as Registered Indians, in the Indian Register maintained by DIAND.

The Canadian *Constitution Act of 1982* recognises three groups of Aboriginal people: Métis, Inuit and Indians. These three groups all descended from the original inhabitants of North America, the First Nations. Métis people are of mixed First Nation and European ancestry who identify themselves as Métis and are distinct from First Nations, Inuit and non-Aboriginal people. Inuit means "people" in Inuktitut, their language. They are the Aboriginal people in northern Canada, especially in the Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Northern Quebec and Labrador. The Innu (formerly known as Montagnais or Naskapi) inhabit Nitassinan (eastern Quebec and Labrador). "Indian" is a term that describes all the Aboriginal people in Canada who are not Inuit or Métis. Legally, we subdivide these individuals into three groups: Status Indians, Non-Status Indians and Treaty Indians. Status Indian is another term for Registered Indian. A non-status or non-registered Indian is not registered under the *Indian Act*. This may be because his or her ancestors were never registered, or because he or she lost Indian status under former provisions of the *Indian Act*. A Treaty Indian is a Registered Indian covered under the *Indian Act*.

Most data that DIAND maintains is on Registered Indians. Consequently, DIAND programs, and thus the information in this document, focus on Registered Indians. Some programs also apply to Métis people, Inuit, Innu, and Non-Registered Indians. A band is a group of First Nations people for whom land has been set apart and whose money is held by the crown. A reserve is land set aside for a band's use and benefit. Each band has a governing band council, chosen by the community members through an election or by traditional customs. Any Registered Indian - who is also a band member - may live on a reserve and use these lands as long as the band has not adopted a residency by-law which limits or regulates the right to live on the reserve. Forty percent of bands control their own membership lists. Most reserves also have non-registered Individuals living on them. Non-registered Individual is used to refer to anyone who is not a Registered Indian. The term non-registered Indian is often used to include Métis people. People, services and objects that relate to First Nations but are not part of a reserve, are known as off-reserve. For more information about DIAND and Canada's Aboriginal population,

please visit the Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) web site (www.inac.gc.ca) and more specifically, the page about the history of DIAND (www.inac.gc.ca/info/history.html).

Funding to First Nations

DIAND provides funding to First Nations so they can provide basic programs and services to their communities. The ***Overview of DIAND Program Data*** is a compilation of some data from various program databases maintained by the Corporate Information Management Directorate (CIMD), and is intended to give an overview of social and economic conditions of First Nations peoples in Canada. The databases covered in this document are: Elementary & Secondary Education; Post-Secondary Education; Indian Government Support; Social Assistance; Social Support Services; Capital Facilities & Maintenance; and Economic Development.

Why is Reporting Necessary?

DIAND collects data on programs through a yearly exercise. Specific data requirements are outlined in the *First Nation National Reporting Guide, Regional Reporting Guide* and *Data Quality Framework* (available through Statistical Enquiries). All three publications are available by contacting INSTAT@inac.gc.ca.

Data are important to both First Nations and DIAND. First Nation administrations are accountable to their communities and members for their activities in band governance and in the administration of services and programs. First Nation administrations are also accountable to their members and DIAND for the funds they receive under various funding arrangements.

For DIAND, the information received from First Nations is equally important. It is utilized to assess and report:

- funds have been used for the purposes intended;
- the terms and conditions of the funding arrangements have been met;
- there is sound management and financial control ensuring essential services are being/have been delivered to members of First Nations;
- overall results of expenditures in terms of the efficiency and effectiveness of programs and services are clearly documented and reported; and
- the effectiveness of expenditures in meeting the objectives of Canada's Social Policies.

DIAND's needs for the information received from First Nations can also be summarized in the areas of statutory requirements, resource allocation, accountability, operations (administrative needs) and program planning/policy analysis.

Statutory or Other Government Requirements
All recognized governments in Canada are required by law, regulation, or policy, to file reports on certain events and conditions. For example, all births and deaths must be recorded. Fire losses must be reported to the appropriate authority and subsequently to Labour Canada (formerly the Dominion Fire Commissioner). In some cases, the information is reported directly and without involvement by DIAND. In other cases, DIAND directly requests the information due to its unique relationship and involvement with First Nations.

Resource Allocation
Data and information collected from First Nations are also used to justify and defend DIAND's current level of resourcing. In this regard, DIAND's ability to acquire funds on behalf of First Nations and to report on achievements largely depends on the receipt of timely and complete program data and that the program information/data are submitted in a uniform and consistent format. Uniformity enables information to be summarized and reported at a national level. DIAND has a responsibility to demonstrate that resources have been appropriately allocated to regions, and subsequently to First Nations, in a fair and equitable manner. This is especially critical for those programs and services which are discretionary, such as capital, housing, operations and maintenance funds.

Accountability
First Nations have a responsibility to their members to make the most effective and efficient use of all funds allocated to the First Nation through DIAND. In addition, both First Nations and DIAND have an obligation to the Canadian public, through the Minister of DIAND, Parliament and agencies, such as the Auditor General of Canada, to ensure that desired results are being obtained by First Nations as a consequence of these expenditures. It is important that both First Nations and DIAND know, for example, whether:

- the number of on-reserve residents on social assistance is increasing, decreasing or remaining constant;
- the First Nation has implemented a maintenance plan to safeguard capital assets;
- the First Nation is making progress in resolving its housing shortage; and
- students in post-secondary education program are graduating, in which fields, etc.

First Nations are the primary source of data on population, assets on reserve, education, social assistance, housing, etc. Although some information can be obtained from external sources such as Statistics Canada, First Nations remain the fundamental source of program data. Both First Nations and DIAND use these data to assess the overall results of the expenditures and the effectiveness of the programs. In addition, the data can also be compared against similar data collected from the rest of Canada by agencies such as Statistics Canada. This provides a benchmark to measure progress against other people living in Canada.

Operations and Program Planning/Policy Analysis

First Nations and DIAND both have a stake in knowing whether funded programs and policies are having the desired effect and, if not, whether there is a need to devise other options to address the issues more adequately. Success or failure of policies and programs can, in many cases, only be judged by observing results and trends over time. For example, an increasing dependency on social assistance may prompt the introduction of special efforts to improve the local economy.

Such trends can only be detected through the collection of uniform and consistent data. To accomplish this, it is imperative that all First Nations and administering authorities report the same information, at the same time and in the same format. If this is not done, the overall program data results could be disproportionate or unreliable.

Limitation to Data

There are several limitations to the data presented in this document. First, it only contains data for those services that DIAND funds. There is very little information available in this document about the Northwest Territories or the Yukon as the territorial governments cover many of these services. For more information about the territories, please visit the following websites (www.stats.gov.nt.ca/CPhome.html or www.stats.gov.nt.ca/statinfo.html www.gov.yk.ca/facts.html or www.yukonweb.com/government/ybs/) and see the following publications (*Annual Northern Expenditure Plan*, INAC; *Northern Indicators*, INAC).

Second, the databases do not all cover the same population. Some databases have information for only on-reserve populations, while others cover both on and off-reserve populations. Some databases cover only Registered Indians while others cover a broader group which include Non-Registered Individuals.

Third, DIAND regions have different reporting guides and therefore the same data are not collected in all regions.

The following provides more information on specific databases:

Elementary & Secondary Education data are contained in the Elementary/Secondary Database (also known as the Nominal Roll). The nominal roll system is a database which provides a mechanism for the regions, districts and schools to undertake an annual census of Indian and Inuit students. The Department provides funding for instructional services for status Indians and Inuit student residing on-reserve. These include the provision of instructional services in federal school, the reimbursement of costs for on-reserve students attending provincial schools and the provision of funding for First Nation schools. Educational assistance may be granted to non-registered individuals living on-reserve if assistance is not available from municipal or provincial

sources and provided such non-registered individuals fit into the categories described in the Nominal Roll User Guide. This system tracks all students funded by DIAND in kindergarten four to Grade 13 (where applicable). Students in the NWT and the Yukon are excluded as they are funded through a territorial transfer. A few students who live in the Yukon but attend school in BC are funded by DIAND, and are captured in DIAND program databases. However, the figures do not include all Yukon elementary and secondary students. Data was collected for NWT in 1996/97, but this is no longer collected.

In this overview, there is a breakdown of student enrolment by school type (federal, band-operated, provincial or private), by level (kindergarten, elementary, secondary), by age and by gender. In addition, we record the age of secondary school graduates.

Post-Secondary Education data includes community college, both graduate and undergraduate university programs, other non-university programs and students attending an institution but not seeking qualification. Registered Indian and Inuit students, whether or not they have ever lived on-reserve, are eligible for funding. Additional eligibility criteria are described in the PSE Policy. This data only contains information regarding DIAND funded students. DIAND does not collect data from students who have other sources of financing. The age, gender, qualification being sought (non-university, undergraduate, graduate, not seeking a qualification), major area of study and whether studying full or part-time, is recorded. The number of graduates at each level of qualification is also included.

Indian Government Support (IGS) is the DIAND funding process through which First Nation governments efficiently and effectively, deliver community level government administrative programs. DIAND funds local administrative costs such as salaries, office expenses, auditing, pension contributions, travel and related expenses. The data in this section includes the number of bands and the number of tribal councils funded by DIAND. This section also includes the number of Band Employee Benefit Plans (pension plans or group insurance plans) and the number of employees covered by these plans.

Social Support Services are limited to Status Indians living on-reserve at time of apprehension, placement or service. Social Support Services include First Nation Child & Family Services, Adult Care and programs aimed at reducing family violence, providing shelters, and to facilitate the integration of persons with disabilities into the community. In the NWT, the territorial government funds these services and therefore information does not include NWT data. The Overview contains data about the number of days' children spent in foster care, group homes and institutional care, and the number of days elderly and physically or mentally challenged adults spent in foster care, in-home care or institutional care. Data regarding the number of people served by family violence services and the number of both on and off-reserve shelters, are recorded. Finally, information is included regarding day care programs funded by DIAND. In Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Yukon, DIAND does not fund day care. Human Resources Development Canada (HRDC) is funding day care centres on-reserve in these regions as part of the HRDC On-Reserve Day Care Policy.

The **Social Assistance** program ensures that the basic needs such as food, shelter, clothing and other essentials are met for those in need. DIAND funds Social Assistance directed at all individuals in need who are living on reserve. Social assistance data includes the number of individuals receiving social assistance, both on and off reserve. The off-reserve figures have dropped substantially over the last six years as DIAND withdrew funding for off-reserve social assistance.

To improve living conditions for First Nations, DIAND provides funding for **Capital Facilities & Maintenance**. In this database, DIAND collects information about on-reserve housing units, including the total number of housing units and the number of adequate housing units. Departmental Levels of Service Standards are applicable only to those sites with 10 or more housing units. This section also contains information about housing units with electrification, fire protection services, water delivery systems by type and sewage disposal systems. In addition, the number of new assets funded by DIAND (excluding houses) is listed. Finally, we record the amount of educational space on reserve.

DIAND facilitates on-reserve **Economic Development** through various programs that assist Aboriginal people in finding and developing economic opportunities. The goal of these programs is to increase the number of business opportunities and jobs, while decreasing social assistance dependency. The Community Economic Development Program (CEDP) is DIAND's major economic development program, accounting for approximately $48M of DIAND's economic development program expenditures. The overall philosophy of CEDP is to encourage and establish community control over economic development. CEDP funding, in conjunction with programs offered by other Federal Government departments, provides long-term employment and business development opportunities to First Nations, Inuit and Innu by giving them the means to effectively manage skill development programs, economic institutions and business enterprises. The number of funding recipients by type of funding arrangement is listed. There is also information about the number of individuals on reserve who are placed in training programs and the number who find work after these training programs. Finally, there is information about the number of businesses created or expanded by Registered Indians and the number of jobs that these created.

We hope that the ***Overview of Program Data*** will act as a complementary reference tool to the ***Basic Departmental Data*** **(BDD)**, published yearly by CIMD (contact INSTAT@inac.gc.ca for a copy of this document). If you require further information about DIAND program databases, please contact Jeanette Steffler (819-953-7055 or steffler@inac.gc.ca) in the Data Operations Unit of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Highlights

Education

Elementary/ Secondary Education

- Total enrolment in elementary/secondary has increased by 20 percent over the past seven years.
- Nearly 60 percent of total enrolment is in 448 band-operated schools.
- Yukon has the highest proportion of students in secondary school (48 percent). Elementary school students account for 46 percent of enrolment.
- The number of federal schools has dropped to 8. In only three regions are any on-reserve students attending federal schools.

Post-Secondary Education

- Post-secondary enrolment has increased by 18 percent in the last five years and stabilized at approximately 27,000 students nationally of total funded students.
- The age group 30+ accounts for 35 percent of post-secondary enrolment.
- Females continue to account for approximately 2/3 of post-secondary enrolment, rising from 63 percent in 1993/94 to 67 percent in 1997/98.
- Over the last five years, there has been nearly equal enrolment in university and non-university programs.
- General Arts & Sciences has the highest enrolment among university programs with 26 percent of enrolment in 1997/98; Business and Commerce has the highest enrolment for community college program of study, with 18 percent of the total.
- Students in Quebec and British Columbia favour Education as an area of university study.
- Atlantic, Quebec, Saskatchewan, and the Yukon have more university than non-university graduates.

Indian Government Support

- DIAND funded 80 tribal councils in 1997/98, representing 601 Bands and 30 Sub-communities.
- The number of Band Employee Benefit (BEB) Plans and the number of employees covered by plans continues to rise. Since 1996/97, the number of BEB Plans has increased by 31 and the number of employees covered by plans has increased by 835.
- In Manitoba and Ontario, the number of BEB Plans has more than doubled since 1991/92. In Alberta this number has more than tripled, and in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, it has more than quadrupled. The number of employees covered by plans in Manitoba, Alberta, Northwest Territories and Yukon have more than quadrupled.

Social Support Services and Social Assistance

Social Support Services

- The average number of children in care annually was 4,965 between 1992/93 and 1997/98, with the majority in foster care. The average ranged from 4,533 children in care in 1992/93 to 5,438 in 1997/98.
- The distribution of adult care has changed, with in-home care increasing and institutional care decreasing as percentage of care.
- The average number of families receiving Family Violence services between 1992/93 and 1997/98 was 1,595 annually (ranging from 1,423 in 1992/93 to 1,764 in 1994/95) and people receiving services averaged at 4,426 annually, within the range of 4,003 (1993/94) to 4,780 (1994/95).
- The average number of children placed in day care was 3,642 between 1992/93 and 1997/98, ranging from 2,669 in 1992/93 to 4,045 in 1995/96.
- The average number of children per day care was 41 for 1997/98. The average from 1992/93 to 1997/98 was 42, with a range of 40 (1994/95) to 45 (1992/93).
- In the Atlantic, the number of day cares increased by one over the past six years while the number of children in care increased by 19 percent. In other areas that experienced an increase in facilities, such as Alberta and Ontario respectively, there has been on average 45 and 34 children per day care centre. In Ontario the range was from 32 children per day care (1994/95) to 36 (1992/93) and in Alberta the range was 44 (1994/95 to 1996/97) to 46 (1997/98).

Social Assistance

- The average monthly number of social assistance beneficiaries over the period 1992/93 to 1997/98 was 153,675, ranging between 149,914 (1992/93) and 158,188 (1997/98).
- Since 1994/95, the total number of children out of parental home has increased by 18 percent.

Capital Facilities and Maintenance

- The number of housing units on reserve has steadily increased, rising from about 67,000 in 1991/92 to over 83,000 in 1997/98, an increase of 23 percent.
- In 1997/98, 54 percent of housing units on reserve were considered adequate, or not in need of renovations or replacement.
- Since 1991/92, the Yukon and British Columbia have experienced a decline in the percentage of adequate housing units to total housing units, while the remaining regions have experienced an increase.
- The number of housing units with a water delivery system as a percentage of total housing units (nationally) has increased to 97 percent in 1997/98 and the number of housing units with a sewage disposal system has increased to 93 percent.
- Quebec has had adequate electrification (100 percent of housing) since 1991/92 and Atlantic has had the same since 1992/93. Manitoba, Ontario, and the Yukon slightly increased the percentage of adequate electrification on reserve.
- Fire protection improved in Quebec and Alberta over the last seven years, but declined in the Atlantic and Ontario. The Yukon has had 100 percent adequate fire protection since 1995/96.

- In 1997, utilities accounted for 45 percent of new assets, buildings for 34 percent, and roads & bridges for 18 percent.
- Total educational space on reserve continues to climb. It has increased by 25 percent over the last seven years.
- Ontario has had an increase of 11,116 m^2 in space reserved for schools since 1996/97, Saskatchewan has increased by 6,556 m^2 in the same time period, and Quebec has seen an increase of 5,521 m^2 in school space over that time.

Economic Development

- From 1995/96 to 1997/98, 44 percent of those trained, continued or were placed in employment.
- In the Atlantic, 46 percent of those continuing or placed in employment after training in 1997/98 had been in receipt of social assistance prior to that training. In Manitoba the same figure was 34 percent.
- The number of jobs created by business establishment has decreased by 30 percent from 1995/96 to 1997/98 and the number of jobs created by business expansion decreased by 8 percent over the same period.

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Education

Elementary/Secondary Education

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4. Major Area of Study, University

5. Major Area of Study, Community College

6. Post-Secondary Graduates by Qualification

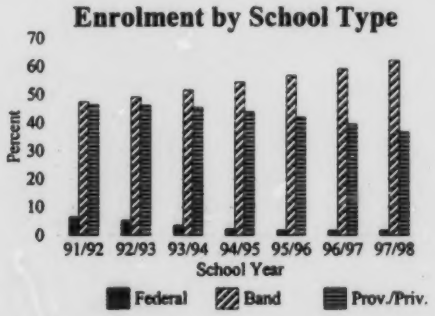
Elementary/Secondary Education

National

The Elementary/Secondary Education Program ensures that First Nation and Inuit children, who reside on reserve, have access to education programs comparable to those available in public schools. Program funding provides instructional services (including special education), accomodation, counseling and financial assistance.

1. Number of Schools and Enrolment by School Type

School Year	Total	Federal*	Band*	Provincial/ Private*
	#	#	#	#
1991/92 - # of schools	2,270	43	329	1,898
- enrolment	96,594	6,180	45,665	44,749
1992/93 - # of schools	2,225	36	353	1,836
- enrolment	100,890	5,096	49,426	46,368
1993/94 - # of schools	2,253	29	372	1,852
- enrolment	103,644	3,453	53,312	46,879
1994/95 - # of schools	2,245	14	412	1,819
- enrolment	107,091	2,219	58,139	46,733
1995/96 - # of schools	2,260	9	429	1,822
- enrolment	110,642	1,794	62,527	46,321
1996/97 - # of schools	2,237	9	446	1,782
- enrolment	108,914	1,842	64,247	42,825
1997/98 - # of schools	2,188	8	448	1,732
- enrolment	109,542	1,773	67,740	40,029



Notes

- Includes Registered Indians and Non-Registered individuals living on-reserve & Inuit students in Kindergarten 4 to Grade 13, inclusively.
- Detailed information on students under the Cree-Naskapi of Quebec Act attending school in 1996/97 and 1997/98 are not available. **In 1996/97 when the 3,146 students are included, the total funded students are 112,060. In 1997/98 when the 6,254 students are included, the total funded students are 115,796. These numbers have been reported inclusively in Basic Departmental Data.**
- The Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council in B.C. has negiotiated a separate agreement with DIAND and therefore is not included in any total funded counts found in these tables.
- Excludes N.W.T. in 1997/98 as kindergarten, elementary and secondary education is funded by the territorial government.
- * See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.

Highlights

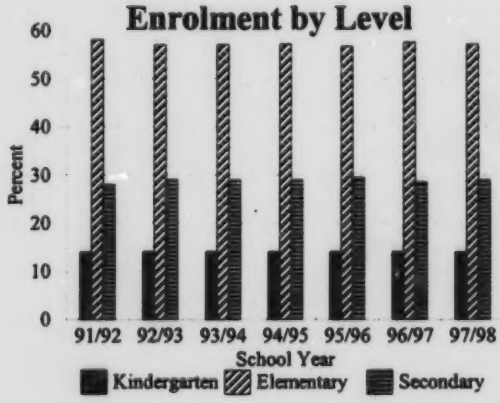
Total enrolment in elementary/secondary has increased by 20 percent over the past seven years, from approximately 97,000 in 1991/92 to nearly 116,000 in 1997/98.

The number of Band-operated schools, operated directly by a First Nation, has increased by 36% over the past seven years from 329 to 448 schools. This increase is due to devolution from federal to band schools.

In 1997/98, 60% of the total funded students were attending a band-operated school.

2. Total Enrolment by Level & Gender

School Year	Total	Kindergarten *	Elementary *	Secondary *
	#	#	#	#
1991/92 - Total	96,594	13,483	56,112	26,999
Male	49,691	6,940	28,913	13,838
Female	46,903	6,543	27,199	13,161
1992/93 - Total	100,890	14,156	57,483	29,251
Male	51,773	7,326	29,737	14,710
Female	49,117	6,830	27,746	14,541
1993/94 - Total	103,644	14,545	59,070	30,029
Male	53,084	7,472	30,428	15,184
Female	50,560	7,073	28,642	14,845
1994/95 - Total	107,091	14,945	61,178	30,968
Male	54,852	7,657	31,724	15,471
Female	52,239	7,288	29,454	15,497
1995/96 - Total	110,642	15,441	62,676	32,525
Male	56,583	7,943	32,460	16,180
Female	54,059	7,498	30,216	16,345
1996/97 - Total	108,914	15,237	62,653	31,024
Male	55,834	7,776	32,602	15,456
Female	53,080	7,461	30,051	15,568
1997/98 - Total	109,542	15,262	62,547	31,733
Male	56,032	7,969	32,466	15,597
Female	53,510	7,293	30,081	16,136



Highlights

The male/female split in enrolment has changed very little over over the past seven years with males accounting for about 51 percent of enrollment and females the remaining 49 percent.

For the past seven years, about 14% of students were enrolled in kindergarten, 57% were enrolled in elementary, and 29% were enrolled in secondary school on average.

Notes

- Includes Registered Indians and Non-Registered individuals living on-reserve & Inuit students in Kindergarten 4 to Grade 13, inclusively.
- Detailed information on students under the Cree-Naskapi of Quebec Act attending school in 1996/97 and 1997/98 are not available. **In 1996/97 when the 3,146 students are included, the total funded students are 112,060. In 1997/98 when the 6,254 students are included, the total funded students are 115,796. These numbers have been reported inclusively in Basic Departmental Data.**
- The Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council in B.C. has negiotiated a separate agreement with DIAND and therefore is not included in any total funded counts found in these tables.
- Excludes N.W.T. in 1997/98 as kindergarten, elementary and secondary education is funded by the territorial government.
- Grade breakdowns vary across regions. **Kindergarten** - K4 & K5 in all regions, **Elementary** - grades 1-8, except Quebec (grades 1-6) and **Secondary** - grades 9-12 & Special Students, except Quebec (Secondaire 1-5) and Ontario (grades 9-13).
- * See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.

Elementary/Secondary Education

National

3. Total Enrolment by Age Group

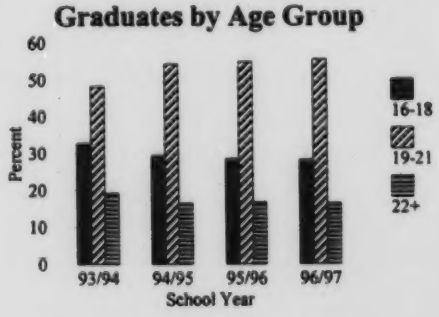
School Year	Total #	4-6 #	7-13 #	14-18 #	19+ #
1991/92 - Total	**96,594**	21,867	45,330	23,919	5,478
Male	49,691	11,148	23,176	12,465	2,902
Female	46,903	10,719	22,154	11,454	2,576
1992/93 - Total	**100,890**	23,020	46,713	24,296	6,861
Male	51,773	11,851	23,924	12,634	3,364
Female	49,117	11,169	22,789	11,662	3,497
1993/94 - Total	**103,644**	23,943	47,767	24,682	7,252
Male	53,084	12,268	24,363	12,884	3,569
Female	50,560	11,675	23,404	11,798	3,683
1994/95 - Total	**107,091**	24,713	49,685	25,043	7,650
Male	54,852	12,657	25,494	13,043	3,658
Female	52,239	12,056	24,191	12,000	3,992
1995/96 - Total	**110,642**	23,007	51,601	27,145	8,889
Male	56,583	11,725	26,543	14,088	4,227
Female	54,059	11,282	25,058	13,057	4,662
1996/97 - Total	**108,914**	22,874	51,480	26,634	7,926
Male	55,834	11,669	26,511	13,801	3,853
Female	53,080	11,205	24,969	12,833	4,073
1997/98 - Total	**109,542**	22,703	51,324	27,087	8,428
Male	56,032	11,669	26,433	13,895	4,035
Female	53,510	11,034	24,891	13,192	4,393

Notes
- Includes Registered Indians and Non-Registered individuals living on-reserve & Inuit students in Kindergarten 4 to Grade 13, inclusively.
- Detailed information on students under the Cree-Naskapi of Quebec Act attending school in 1996/97 and 1997/98 are not available. **In 1996/97 when the 3,146 students are included, the total funded students are 112,060. In 1997/98 when the 6,254 students are included, the total funded students are 115,796. These numbers have been reported inclusively in Basic Departmental Data.**
- The Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council in B.C. has negiotiated a separate agreement with DIAND and therefore is not included in any total funded counts found in these tables.
- Excludes N.W.T. in 1997/98 as kindergarten, elementary and secondary education is funded by the territorial government.

Highlight
The enrolment in each age group, as a percentage of the total enrolment, has remained steady between 1991/92 and 1997/98, with an average of 22% in the 4-6 age group, 47% in the 7-13 age group, 24% in the 14-18 age group and 7% over 19.

4. Graduates by Age Group (Secondary School)

School Year	Total #	16-18 #	19-21 #	22+ #
1993/94 - Total	**1,868**	610	901	357
Male	830	224	452	154
Female	1,038	386	449	203
1994/95 - Total	**1,691**	496	918	277
Male	781	206	457	118
Female	910	290	461	159
1995/96 - Total	**2,068**	588	1,134	346
Male	946	218	582	146
Female	1,122	370	552	200
1996/97 - Total	**1,863**	524	1,033	306
Male	830	206	501	123
Female	1,033	318	532	183



Notes
- National graduate data excludes Alberta in 1993/94.
- Includes Registered Indians and Non-Registered individuals living on-reserve & Inuit students in Kindergarten 4 to Grade 13, inclusively.
- Detailed information on the number of graduates from schools under the Cree-Naskapi of Quebec Act for 1996/97 are not available and therefore not included in the respective total.
- Excludes N.W.T. as secondary education is funded by the territorial government.
- Numbers in 1995/96 are different than those reported in the previous edition.
- The Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council in B.C. has negiotiated a separate agreement with DIAND and therefore is not included in any total funded counts in these tables.

Highlights
The average number of graduates between 1993/94 and 1996/97 was 1,873, ranging between 1,691 in 1994/95 and 2,068 in 1995/96

In the last four years, the largest group of secondary school graduates were 19-21, with an average of 53% of the graduates. The 16-18 year old age group made up an average of 30% of the graduates and 17% of graduates were 22 and older.

The ratio of male to female graduates remained steady, with females accounting for approximately 55 percent of total graduates.

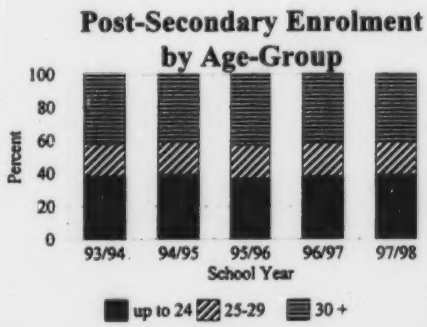
Post-Secondary Education

National

The Post-Secondary Education program supports the increased participation and success of Treaty/ Status Indian and Inuit students in recognized post-secondary programs, thereby improving participant employability. The assistance programs include Post-Secondary Student Support, University and College Entrance Preparation and Indian Studies Support.

1. Post-Secondary Enrolment by Age Group & Gender (November 1st Census)

School Year	Nov. 1st Census Total #	up to 24 #	25-29 #	30+ #	Funded (March 31) Total * #
1993/94 - Total	**17,699**	6,758	3,473	7,468	23,068
Male	6,641	2,745	1,329	2,567	
Female	11,058	4,013	2,144	4,901	
1994/95 - Total	**20,556**	8,027	4,119	8,410	24,482
Male	7,293	3,180	1,520	2,593	
Female	13,263	4,847	2,599	5,817	
1995/96 - Total	**22,492**	8,256	4,609	9,627	27,183
Male	7,646	3,124	1,641	2,881	
Female	14,846	5,132	2,968	6,746	
1996/97 - Total	**22,811**	8,686	4,596	9,529	26,987
Male	7,757	3,295	1,623	2,839	
Female	15,054	5,391	2,973	6,690	
1997/98 - Total	**23,205**	9,036	4,598	9,571	27,125
Male	7,775	3,433	1,581	2,761	
Female	15,430	5,603	3,017	6,810	



Notes

- Enrolments include reported counts only. Does not include Status Indians & Inuit students funded by the NWT government.
- Post-Secondary Enrolment includes Registered Indians and Inuit funded by DIAND except for NWT where DIAND only funds the University and College Entry Program (UCEP) and non-residing NWT Status Indian and Inuit students. Since 1996/97, non-resident NWT students may receive funding for PSE through regions.
- Since 1988/89, numbers include students in the UCEP.
- 1997/98 enrolment is estimated and includes reported and non-reported counts, except for actuals from Manitoba, NWT and Yukon.
- The Post-Secondary Education enrolment figures are reported as of the November 1st Census of each year. The total November 1st census counts, which includes estimates for bands that did not report was:
  - 1993/94 - 20,185
  - 1994/95 - 22,878
  - 1995/96 - 24,609
  - 1996/97 - 24,355
  - 1997/98 - 24,377

* The figures in this column reflect the actual number of students funded by DIAND.

- **See Glossary of Key Terms for differences between the total number of students funded by DIAND and the November 1st Census enrolment count.**

Highlights

The female percentage of enrolment in post-secondary institutions continues to increase in comparison to male enrolment. In 1997/98, the ratio was 66 percent female to 34 percent male students.

The age group 30 + accounts for the largest proportion of post-secondary enrolment (PSE). Over the past 5 years, this group has made up on average 42 percent of PSE.

Post-Secondary Education

National

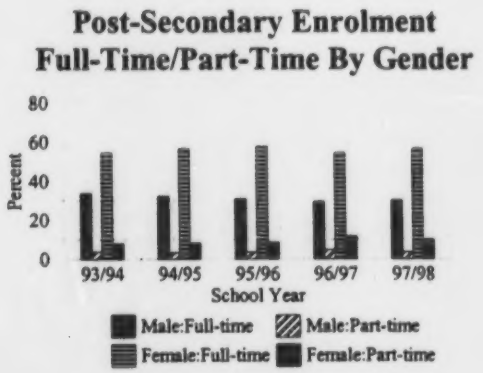
2. Post-Secondary Enrolment, Full-Time/Part-Time (November 1st Census)

School Year	Nov. 1st Census Total * #	Full-time #	Part-time #	Funded (March 31) Total * #
1993/94 - Total	**17,699**	15,641	2,058	23,068
Male	6,641	5,988	653	
Female	11,058	9,653	1,405	
1994/95 - Total	**20,556**	18,220	2,336	24,482
Male	7,293	6,613	680	
Female	13,263	11,607	1,656	
1995/96 - Total	**22,492**	19,800	2,692	27,183
Male	7,646	6,882	764	
Female	14,846	12,918	1,928	
1996/97 - Total	**22,586**	19,190	3,396	26,987
Male	7,688	6,716	972	
Female	14,898	12,474	2,424	
1997/98 - Total	**23,205**	20,092	3,113	27,125
Male	7,775	6,967	808	
Female	15,430	13,125	2,305	

Notes

- Enrolments include reported counts only. Does not include Status Indians & Inuit students funded by the NWT government.
- Yukon break-down for full-time/part-time enrolment are not available for 1996/97.
- The Post-Secondary Education enrolment figures are reported as of the November 1st Census of each year. The total November 1st census counts, which includes estimates for bands that did not report was:
  - 1993/94 - 20, 185 - 1994/95 - 22,878 - 1995/96 - 24,609
  - 1996/97 - 24,355 - 1997/98 - 24,377

* The figures in this column reflect the actual number of students funded by DIAND.



Highlight

The percentage of students undertaking full-time studies has remained virtually constant over the past five years, with an average of 87 percent of total enrolment. Enrolment in full-time post-secondary education has increased by 28 percent, from 15,641 in 1993/94 to 20,092 in 1997/98.

Female students made up 65 percent of full-time students and 74 percent of part-time students in 1997/98.

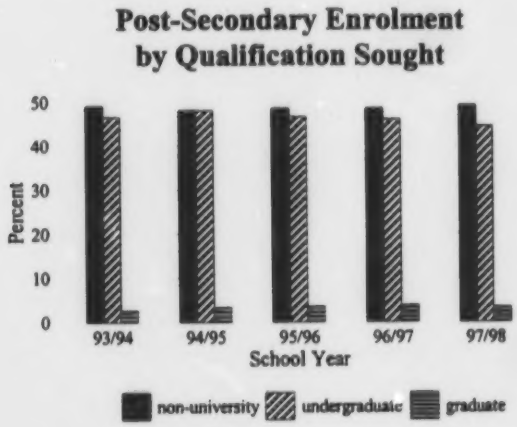
3. Post-Secondary Enrolment by Qualification (November 1st Census)

School Year	Nov. 1st Census Enrolment #	%	Funded (March 31) Total * #
1993/94 - Total	**17,699**	100.0%	23,068
Non-University	8,676	49.0%	
Undergraduate	8,233	46.5%	
Graduate	455	2.6%	
Not Seeking a Qualification	141	0.8%	
Data N/A for Yukon	194	1.1%	
1994/95 -Total	**20,556**	100.0%	24,482
Non-University	9,881	48.1%	
Undergraduate	9,875	48.0%	
Graduate	667	3.2%	
Not Seeking a Qualification	133	0.6%	
1995/96 -Total	**22,492**	100.0%	27,183
Non-University	10,900	48.5%	
Undergraduate	10,479	46.6%	
Graduate	768	3.4%	
Not Seeking a Qualification	345	1.5%	
1996/97 -Total	**22,586**	100.0%	26,987
Non-University	10,952	48.5%	
Undergraduate	10,383	46.0%	
Graduate	850	3.8%	
Not Seeking a Qualification	401	1.8%	
1997/98 -Total	**23,205**	100.0%	27,125
Non-University	11,412	49.2%	
Undergraduate	10,317	44.5%	
Graduate	768	3.3%	
Not Seeking a Qualification	708	3.1%	

Notes

- See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- In 1993/94 and 1996/97, Yukon did not provide a qualification breakdown.
- Does not include Status Indians & Inuit students funded by the NWT government.
- The Post-Secondary Education enrolment figures are reported as of the November 1st Census of each year. The total November 1st census counts, which includes estimates for bands that did not report was:
  - 1993/94 - 20, 185 - 1994/95 - 22,878 - 1995/96 - 24,609
  - 1996/97 - 24,355 - 1997/98 - 24,377

* The figures in this column reflect the actual number of students funded by DIAND.



Highlight

Post-secondary enrolment in non-university programs averaged a 49 percent and undergraduate averaged at 46 percent over the last five years.

Post-Secondary Education

National

4. Major Area of Study, University (November 1st Census)

School Year	1993/94		1994/95		1995/96		1996/97		1997/98	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Agriculture & Bio Sciences	77	1.1%	115	1.3%	140	1.4%	165	1.6%	156	1.4%
Canadian Studies	3	0.0%	4	0.0%	11	0.1%	12	0.1%	24	0.2%
General Arts & Sciences	1,995	28.2%	2,789	31.1%	2,725	27.0%	2,590	25.2%	2,819	25.8%
Business & Commerce	519	7.3%	687	7.7%	822	8.1%	913	8.9%	992	9.1%
Education	1,414	20.0%	1,662	18.5%	2,032	20.1%	2,011	19.6%	2,194	20.1%
Engineering & Applied Sciences	152	2.1%	196	2.2%	249	2.5%	234	2.3%	283	2.6%
Fine & Applied Arts	138	1.9%	220	2.4%	301	3.0%	330	3.2%	364	3.3%
Health Professions	306	4.3%	436	4.9%	466	4.6%	498	4.9%	506	4.6%
Law	264	3.7%	340	3.8%	366	3.6%	339	3.3%	306	2.8%
Mathematics & Physical Sciences	123	1.7%	153	1.7%	133	1.3%	131	1.3%	120	1.1%
Native Studies	81	1.1%	175	1.9%	319	3.2%	336	3.3%	372	3.4%
Social Sciences & Services	1,328	18.7%	1,446	16.1%	1,737	17.2%	1,729	16.8%	1,829	16.7%
Humanities & Related	130	1.8%	220	2.4%	264	2.6%	368	3.6%	371	3.4%
Other	553	7.8%	537	6.0%	526	5.2%	607	5.9%	604	5.5%
TOTAL (Nov. 1st Census)	**7,083**	**100.0%**	**8,980**	**100.0%**	**10,091**	**100.0%**	**10,263**	**100.0%**	**10,940**	**100.0%**
Total Funded *	23,068		24,482		27,183		26,987		27,125	

Notes

- In 1993/94, Quebec did not report major area of study and 3 students are excluded from the Yukon (1,964 students in total).
- Does not include Status Indians & Inuit students funded by the NWT government.
- The Post-Secondary Education enrolment figures are reported as of the November 1st Census of each year. The total November 1st census counts, which includes estimates for bands that did not report was:
  - 1993/94 - 20, 185
  - 1994/95 - 22,878
  - 1995/96 - 24,609
  - 1996/97 - 24,355
  - 1997/98 - 24,377

* The figures in this row reflect the actual number of students funded by DIAND.

Highlight

General Arts & Sciences has the highest enrolment among university programs with 25.8 percent of enrolment in 1997/98, while Canadian Studies has the lowest (0.2 percent of enrolment).

5. Major Area of Study, Community College (November 1st Census)

School Year	1993/94		1994/95		1995/96		1996/97		1997/98	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Arts	127	1.5%	247	2.1%	297	2.4%	392	3.1%	401	3.3%
Clerical	389	4.5%	493	4.3%	566	4.6%	569	4.5%	505	4.1%
General Arts & Sciences	948	11.0%	1,358	11.7%	1,078	8.7%	1,006	8.0%	1,188	9.7%
Business & Commerce	1,670	19.3%	2,229	19.3%	2,429	19.6%	2,307	18.4%	2,226	18.1%
Education	447	5.2%	686	5.9%	686	5.5%	745	5.9%	641	5.2%
Engineering & Applied Sciences	575	6.6%	732	6.3%	826	6.7%	917	7.3%	1,012	8.3%
Fine & Applied Arts	304	3.5%	315	2.7%	275	2.2%	238	1.9%	230	1.9%
Health Science & Related	561	6.5%	731	6.3%	746	6.0%	735	5.9%	669	5.5%
Native Studies	40	0.5%	88	0.8%	159	1.3%	274	2.2%	190	1.5%
Natural Sciences & Primary Industries	261	3.0%	305	2.6%	385	3.1%	442	3.5%	407	3.3%
Social Sciences & Services	1,221	14.1%	1,705	14.7%	1,888	15.2%	1,796	14.3%	1,845	15.0%
Humanities & Related	160	1.8%	340	2.9%	409	3.3%	486	3.9%	404	3.3%
Other	1,949	22.5%	2,347	20.3%	2,657	21.4%	2,641	21.0%	2,547	20.8%
TOTAL (Nov. 1st Census)	**8,652**	**100.0%**	**11,576**	**100.0%**	**12,401**	**100.0%**	**12,548**	**100.0%**	**12,265**	**100.0%**
Total Funded *	23,068		24,482		27,183		26,987		27,125	

Notes

- In 1993/94, Quebec did not report major area of study and three students are excluded from the Yukon (1,964 students in total).
- Does not include Status Indians & Inuit students funded by the NWT government.
- The Post-Secondary Education enrolment figures are reported as of the November 1st Census of each year. The total November 1st census counts, which includes estimates for bands that did not report was:
  - 1993/94 - 20, 185
  - 1994/95 - 22,878
  - 1995/96 - 24,609
  - 1996/97 - 24,355
  - 1997/98 - 24,377

* The figures in this row reflect the actual number of students funded by DIAND.

Highlight

Among community college programs, 54 percent of total enrolment is concentrated in Business, Social Science & Services and the "Other" field of study in 1997/98.

Post-Secondary Education

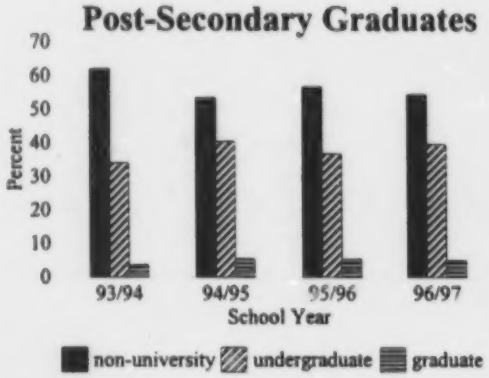
National

6. Post-Secondary Graduates by Qualification (November 1st Census)

School Year	Graduates #	Graduates %
1993/94 - Total	**2,795**	100.0%
Non-University	1,726	61.8%
Undergraduate	950	34.0%
Graduate	99	3.5%
Not Seeking a Qualification	20	0.7%
1994/95 -Total	**3,735**	100.0%
Non-University	1,993	53.4%
Undergraduate	1,508	40.4%
Graduate	202	5.4%
Not Seeking a Qualification	32	0.9%
1995/96 -Total	**3,929**	100.0%
Non-University	2,222	56.6%
Undergraduate	1,440	36.7%
Graduate	205	5.2%
Not Seeking a Qualification	62	1.6%
1996/97 -Total	**3,714**	100.0%
Non-University	2,015	54.3%
Undergraduate	1,470	39.6%
Graduate	181	4.9%
Not Seeking a Qualification	48	1.3%

Notes

- See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- In 1993/94 Yukon did not provide graduate breakdown by qualification.
- Figures do not include all First Nations.
- Ontario figures include estimates for non-reported First Nations, due to under-reporting.
- Does not include Status Indian and Inuit students funded by the NWT government.
- In the NWT, DIAND only funds UCEP programs and non-residing NWT Status Indian and Inuit students, therefore NWT is not included in the graduate counts.



Highlights

The majority of students who graduate do so from non-University institutions.

An average of 42% of graduates between 1993/94 and 1996/97 graduated from university (undergraduate and graduate).

▲ National ▼

Indian Government Support

1. DIAND Funded Bands & Tribal Councils

2. Band Employee Benefit Plans & Employees Covered by Plans

Indian Government Support

National

Indian Government Support (IGS) is a funding process through which DIAND provides assistance to First Nation governments to enable them to deliver community level programs in an efficient and effective manner. DIAND funds local administrative costs such as salaries, office expenses, auditing, pension contributions, travel and related expenses. The following section shows IGS data for the 1991/92 to 1997/98 time period.

1. Number of DIAND Funded Bands and Tribal Councils

Fiscal Year	Bands #	Sub-Communities * #	Total Bands #	Tribal Councils ** #
1991/92	590	33	623	78
1992/93	592	33	625	83
1993/94	594	33	627	80
1994/95	599	30	629	82
1995/96	600	31	631	81
1996/97	600	31	631	80
1997/98	601	30	631	80

Note

- * A sub-community is defined as a community associated with a Band (usually composed of Band members) for which the federal government has assumed some responsibility.
- ** Tribal Councils represent both DIAND funded bands and DIAND funded sub-communities contained in the Indian Government Support database.

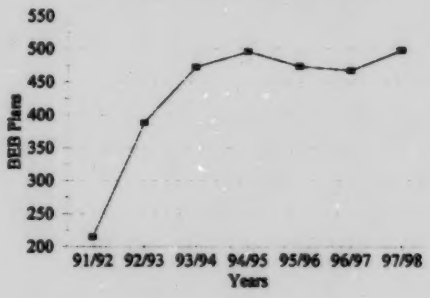
2. Number of Band Employee Benefit (BEB) Plans and Employees Covered by Plans

Fiscal Year	BEB Plans #	Employees Covered by Plans #
1991/92	215	6,394
1992/93	388	10,129
1993/94	472	12,717
1994/95	496	13,694
1995/96	473	14,765
1996/97	467	15,543
1997/98	498	16,378

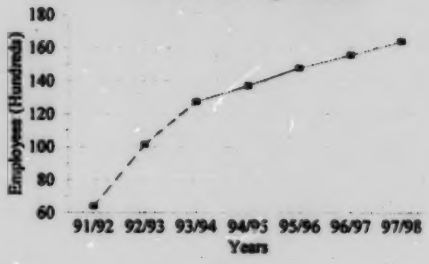
Notes

- See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- Between 1991/92 and 1992/93, there was a substantial increase in BEB participation for Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.
- Number of employees covered by plans are not available for Yukon in 1991/92.

Number of BEB Plans



Number of Employees Covered by Plans



Highlight

The number of Band Employee Benefit Plans and the number of employees covered by these plans have more than doubled since 1991/92.

▲National▼

Social Support Services & Social Assistance

Social Support Services

1. Child & Family Service Agencies in Operation

2. Number of Children in Care

3. Number of Adults in Care

4. Project Haven and Other Emergency Shelters

5. Families and Persons Served by Family Violence & Related Services

6. Number of Shelters Located On & Off Reserve

7. Number of Children Placed in Day-Care Centres of Programs Funded

Social Assistance

1. Families, Persons in Families and Singles Receiving Social Assistance

2. Number of Children Out of Parental Home

Social Support Services

National

DIAND funds the costs of particular income security and social support services to on reserve families and individuals in need. The Social Assistance program ensures that people's basic needs for food, shelter, clothing, and other essentials are met. Social Support Services includes Child & Family Services, Adult Care and other programs aimed at reducing family violence and facilitating the integration of persons with disabilities. The following section presents data on these services.

Child & Family Services

1. Number of Child & Family Service Agencies in Operation

Fiscal Year	Child & Family Service Agencies #
1993/94	54
1994/95	59
1995/96	66
1996/97	67
1997/98	79

Highlight
The number of Child & Family Service Agencies increased by 46 percent between 1993/94 and 1997/98, from 54 to 79.

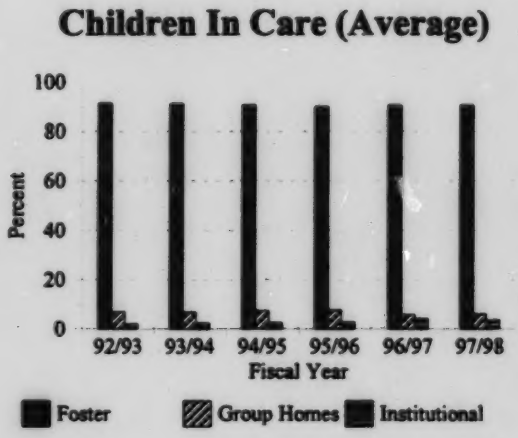
Notes
- Yukon Territorial Government provides services to First Nations. First Nations have not yet assumed responsibility for Child and Family Services.
- As the N.W.T. are funded by their territorial government, DIAND does not collect N.W.T. Social Support Services data and is therefore excluded from this section.

Child Care

2. Number of Care Days and Average Number of Children in Care

Fiscal Year	Care days #	Average No. of Children in care * #	No. of Children in Care as of March 31 #
1992/93			
Foster Care	1,509,987	4,137	4,378
Group Homes	113,011	310	337
Institutional Care	31,459	86	116
1993/94			
Foster Care	1,638,520	4,489	4,409
Group Homes	121,170	332	310
Institutional Care	41,172	113	135
1994/95			
Foster Care	1,690,641	4,632	4,654
Group Homes	135,192	370	358
Institutional Care	44,461	122	122
1995/96			
Foster Care	1,624,125	4,450	4,761
Group Homes	136,746	375	357
Institutional Care	47,308	130	181
1996/97			
Foster Care	1,584,524	4,341	4,840
Group Homes	98,580	270	283
Institutional Care	71,632	197	217
1997/98			
Foster Care	1,795,862	4,920	5,538
Group Homes	119,169	326	428
Institutional Care	69,896	191	250

Notes
- See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- The 1992/93 to 1994/95 actuals are taken from the June 1992, July 1993 & 1994 Annual Child & Family Services Forms.
- In 1994/95 & 1995/96, the Ontario region was unable to obtain CFS data from the Ontario Provincial Government and therefore estimated care days were applied.
- Due to incomplete information for Ontario in 1994/95 and 1995/96, the number of care days and average number of children in Group Homes is underestimated.
- Data may differ from previously reported data as a result of edit review of historical data.
- * The average number of children in care is obtained by dividing number of care-days by 365.
- 1994/95 was the only year that Manitoba reported Institutional Care numbers.
- As the N.W.T. are funded by their territorial government, DIAND does not collect N.W.T. Social Support Services data and is therefore excluded from this section.



Highlights
Between 1992/93 and 1997/98, the average number of children in care annually was 4,965, ranging between 4,533 in 1992/93 and 5,438 in 1997/98.

The average number of children in foster care annually was 4,495 between 1992/93 and 1997/98, ranging between 4,137 in 1992/93 and 4,920 in 1997/98.

Social Support Services

National

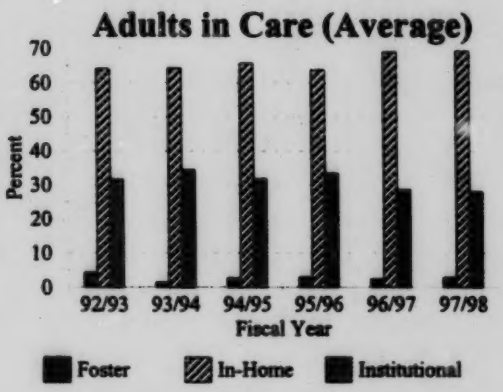
Adult Care

3. Number of Care Days and Average Number of Individuals

Fiscal Year	Care days	Average No. of Adults *	Individuals in care as of March 31
	#	#	#
1992/93			
Foster Care	27,303	75	85
In-Home Care	404,582	1,108	5,899
Institutional Care	199,612	547	587
1993/94			
Foster Care	8,624	24	30
In-Home Care	403,519	1,106	6,378
Institutional Care	215,650	591	623
1994/95			
Foster Care	19,501	53	55
In-Home Care	488,118	1,337	8,164
Institutional Care	235,506	645	692
1995/96			
Foster Care	21,302	58	63
In-Home Care	465,991	1,277	7,911
Institutional Care	242,982	666	707
1996/97			
Foster Care	19,890	54	60
In-Home Care	567,719	1,555	7,039
Institutional Care	235,380	645	674
1997/98			
Foster Care	23,965	66	71
In-Home Care	592,040	1,622	7,068
Institutional Care	239,119	655	694

Notes

- See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- All information is extracted from the Annual Adult Care Summary Forms.
- Data pertaining to care days may differ from previously reported data as a result of edit reviews of historical data.
- * The average number of adults in care is calculated by dividing the total number of care days by 365.
- In 1993/94 data were not available for Foster Care for Saskatchewan.
- National total does not necessarily equal the sum of regional numbers due to rounding.
- As the N.W.T and Nfld. are funded by their territorial/provincial governments, DIAND does not collect their Social Support Services data and are therefore excluded from this section.



Highlights

The average number of adults in care has increased by 35 percent, from 1,730 in 1992/93 to 2,343 in 1997/98.

There has been an expansion in In-Home Care, with an average number of 1,334 adults receiving In-Home Care annually, increasing from 64% of total care days in 1992/93 to 69% of total care days in 1997/98. There has been a corresponding decrease in institutional care.

Family Violence

4. Total Number of Project Haven & Other Emergency Shelters

Fiscal Year	Project Haven	Other
	#	#
1992/93	19	10
1993/94	19	11
1994/95	20	10
1995/96	20	10
1996/97	20	10
1997/98	20	8

Notes

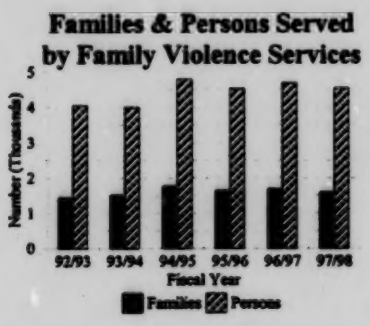
- Project Haven shelters are mostly located on-reserve and shelters in the 'Other' category are mostly located off-reserve.
- As the N.W.T. are funded by their territorial government, DIAND does not collect N.W.T. Social Support Services data and is therefore excluded from this section.

Social Support Services

National

5. Total Number of Families and Persons Served by Family Violence, Protection & Related Services

Fiscal Year	Families #	Persons #	# of Nights Spent in Shelter	Non-resident services
1992/93	1,423	4,044	23,944	2,277
1993/94	1,502	4,003	30,921	11,823
1994/95	1,764	4,780	33,971	12,794
1995/96	1,628	4,518	36,658	14,162
1996/97	1,677	4,677	39,136	12,030
1997/98	1,576	4,533	31,972	18,196



Notes

- Length of stay refers to the number of nights that family members remained in the shelter (ex: a family of 3 staying for 2 nights would represent a total of 6 nights.)
- Non-residential services refers to the number of clients receiving information or counselling, but who do not stay overnight.
- There are incomplete data for Ontario on length of stay data in 1993/94 and 1994/95.
- As the N.W.T. are funded by their territorial government, DIAND does not collect N.W.T. Social Support Services data and is therefore excluded from this section.
- Due to the start-up year of Project Haven Shelters' in 1992/93, ranges have been calculated starting in 1993/94.

Highlights

Following the start-up of the Project Haven Shelters, the average number of families receiving Family Violence services was 1,595 annually, ranging between 1,423 in 1992/93 and 1,764 in 1994/95. The average number of persons receiving services was 4,426 annually, ranging between 4,003 in 1993/94 and 4,780 in 1994/95.

The average non-resident services was 11,880 annually, ranging between 2,277 in 1992/93 and 18,196 in 1997/98.

6. Total Number of Shelters Located On & Off Reserve, Bands Served, Units and Beds

Fiscal Year	Shelters #	Bands served #	Units #	Beds #
1992/93				
On-reserve	20	112	95	265
Off-reserve	9	91	71	88
1993/94				
On-reserve	21	112	101	277
Off-reserve	9	91	71	88
1994/95				
On-reserve	21	112	101	283
Off-reserve	9	89	71	88
1995/96				
On-reserve	21	112	101	283
Off-reserve	9	89	71	88
1996/97				
On-reserve	21	112	103	284
Off-reserve	9	89	71	109
1997/98				
On-reserve	20	112	95	278
Off-reserve	8	115	75	118

Notes

- As the N.W.T. are funded by their territorial government, DIAND does not collect N.W.T. Social Support Services data and is therefore excluded from this section.
- The number of Bands served from 1992/93 to 1997/98 were revised due to a correction made for the double counting of some Yukon bands.

Highlight

The number of shelters, units, and beds used to serve those affected by Family Violence has remained steady, both on & off reserve, between 1992/93 and 1997/98.

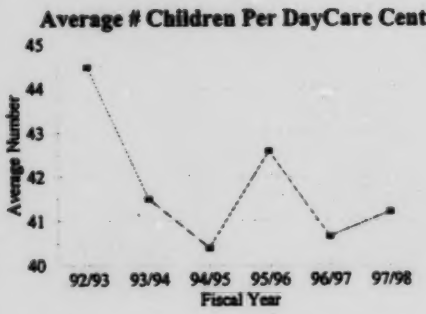
Social Support Services

National

Other Services

7. Number of Child/Infant Day Care Centres or Programs Funded and Children Placed in Day Care

Fiscal Year	Day Care centres #	Children placed in day care #
1992/93	60	2,669
1993/94	83	3,444
1994/95	94	3,796
1995/96	95	4,045
1996/97	96	3,902
1997/98	97	3,997



Notes

- DIAND does not fund these programs in Québec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Yukon; therefore there are no data to report.
- As the N.W.T. are funded by their territorial government, DIAND does not collect N.W.T. Social Support Services data and is therefore excluded from this section.
- Day Care centres in Atlantic Region represent Headstart Programs.

Highlights

The number of child/infant Day Care centres increased by 60 percent, from 60 in 1992/93 to 97 in 1997/98.

Over the six year period, the average number of placements in a child/infant Day Care centre was 42, ranging from 40 in 1994/95 to 44 in 1992/93.

The growth in child/infant Day Care centres was due largely to Ontario. 27 of the 37 new child/infant Day Care centres between 1992/93 and 1997/98 are from Ontario.

Between 1992/93 and 1997/98, the average number of placements in DIAND-funded child/infant day care was 3,642, ranging between 2,669 in 1992/93 and 4,045 in 1995/96.

Social Assistance

National

1.Average Monthly Number of Families, Persons in Families and Singles Receiving Social Assistance

Fiscal Year	Average Number of Families # A	erage Number sons in Famili # B	Average Number of Singles # C	verage Number of Beneficiaries # B+C
1992/93				
On and Off-Reserve	31,381	114,745	35,169	149,914
On-Reserve	28,823	104,027	32,995	137,022
Off-Reserve	2,558	10,718	2,174	12,892
1993/94				
On and Off-Reserve	31,618	114,066	36,359	150,425
On-Reserve	30,429	109,783	35,237	145,020
Off-Reserve	1,189	4,283	1,122	5,405
1994/95				
On and Off-Reserve	34,071	118,942	36,748	155,690
On-Reserve	33,646	117,369	36,244	153,613
Off-Reserve	425	1,573	504	2,077
1995/96				
On and Off-Reserve	33,630	117,174	36,291	153,465
On-Reserve	33,256	115,791	35,773	151,564
Off-Reserve	374	1,383	518	1,901
1996/97				
On and Off-Reserve	32,863	117,701	36,669	154,370
On-Reserve	32,548	116,504	36,242	152,746
Off-Reserve	315	1,197	427	1,624
1997/98				
On and Off-Reserve	33,546	120,102	38,086	158,188
On-Reserve	33,252	118,954	37,675	156,629
Off-Reserve	294	1,148	411	1,559

Notes

- Data may differ from previously reported data as a result of edit reviews of historical data.
- Beneficiaries include the number of persons in families plus the number of singles.
- In 1992/93 & 1993/94 off-reserve support was provided only in Nova Scotia, Ontario & Saskatchewan.
- The 1993/94 off-reserve data in Saskatchewan reflects information on funding only from April to July.
- In 1994/95 & 1995/96 off-reserve support was provided only in Nova Scotia and Ontario.
- In the early 1990's, Registered Indians who moved off-reserve in several regions no longer received social assistance from DIAND - Alberta (1991), Manitoba (1992), Saskatchewan (1993) and the Atlantic Region (1997). As a result, between 1992/93 and 1997/98 the number of off-reserve beneficiaries decreased by 88%, from 12,892 to 1,559.
- These figures do not include data from self-governing First Nations in the Atlantic region, Quebec, BC and Yukon, as they are funded through other allocation mechanisms. These populations must be excluded from the total population before a dependency rate can be calculated.
- The decrease in the 1995/96 figures is due primarily to the exclusion of five Yukon self-government bands.
- These figures may include non-registered individuals living on-reserve. Social Assistance is provided to all eligible individuals living on-reserve.
- As the N.W.T. and Nfld. are funded by their territorial/provincial government, DIAND does not collect N.W.T. or Nfld. Social Assistance data and therefore both are excluded from this section.
- The number of social assistance recipients reflects a combination of data received from First Nations on the reimbursement of actuals and from First Nations funded through "fixed volume" commitments.

Highlights

The average monthly number of social assistance beneficiaries over the period 1992/93 to 1997/98 was 153,675, ranging between 149,914 (1992/93) and 158,188 (1997/98).

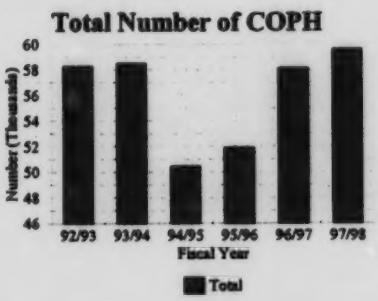
Social Assistance

National

2.Average Monthly Number of Children Out of Parental Home (COPH) by Funding Type (AFA and NON-AFA)

Fiscal Year	COPH - NON AFA[2] #	COPH - NON AFA #	COPH - AFA[1] #	TOTAL #
1992/93	4,931	4931	896	5,827
1993/94	4,892	4892	958	5,850
1994/95	3,825	3825	1,219	5,044
1995/96	3,527	3527	1,662	5,189
1996/97	4,027	4027	1,784	5,811

Fiscal Year	Reimbursable CFA	Reimbursable CFA	Reimbursable AFA	Fixed Volume AFA	Fixed Volume FTA	Total
1997/98	4,388	4388	12	834	726	10,348



Highlights

The number of children out of parental home under AFA funding almost doubled between 1992/93 and 1996/97.

Since 1994/95, the total average number of children out of parental home increased by 18 percent.

Notes

- Provinces in the Atlantic Region, Quebec and Yukon Territory do not have a COPH program, therefore there is no COPH program on-reserve. Data excludes NWT as they are funded by the territorial government.
- [1] Includes AFA and FTA fixed volume
- [2] Includes CFA and AFA reimbursables.
- See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- In 1997/98, a new collection process was put in place to capture the funding components for reimbursable and fixed volume allocations.
- 1997/98 data from Ontario is not broken down by funding type. Instead, information on total funded is included. Therefore in 1997/98, 3,884 children were non-AFA funded and 1,460 were AFA funded (excluding Ontario). The total figure includes Ontario data.
- Decrease in 1994/95 is largely due to a review of COPH cases in Saskatchewan during 1992/93 and 1993/94. The Saskatchewan Region invested considerable effort in eliminating outstanding COPH cases. The cases were reviewed and either became a social assistance or a child care item.
- As the N.W.T. is funded by their territorial government, DIAND does not collect N.W.T. Social Assistance data and is therefore excluded from this section.

▲National▼

Capital Facilities & Maintenance

1. Number of Housing Units

2. Housing Conditions

3. Electrification and Fire Protection Services

4. Water Delivery & Sewage Disposal Systems

5. Funded Capital Assets

6. Educational Space On Reserve

Capital Facilities & Maintenance

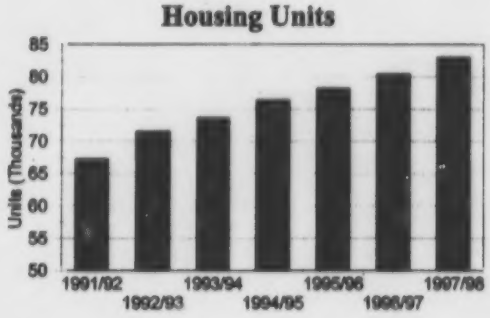
National

One of DIAND's objectives is to improve living conditions for First Nations and provide adequate community facilities. To accomplish this objective, DIAND provides support to First Nations for Capital Facilities & Maintenance. The following section provides data on various aspects of Capital & Maintenance.

1. Housing Units

Fiscal Year	Reserves with Housing Units #	Housing Units * #	Special Purpose Housing Units * #	New Housing Units * #	Housing Units Deleted* #
1991/92	834	67,282	354	N/A	N/A
1992/93	875	71,531	631	4,295	676
1993/94	884	73,683	1,195	4,254	1,759
1994/95	891	76,385	841	3,354	678
1995/96	888	78,187	741	2,427	601
1996/97	894	80,443	661	2,487	363
1997/98	911	83,008	753	2,798	461

Notes
- *See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- Excludes the N.W.T. as they are funded by the territorial government.
- Data presented are based on information provided by First Nations.
- Data on New Housing Units and Housing Units Deleted were not collected in 1991/92.
- Housing units = Replacement + Renovations + Adequate.
- Housing data reported for 1997/98 are as of August 31, 1998 and reflects adjustments made to the 1997/98 Capital Management Database.
- Since 1996, the data presented excludes the following self-government First Nations in the Yukon: Champagne-Aishihik, Na-Cho-Ny'ak Dun, Vuntut Gwitchin and Teslin.

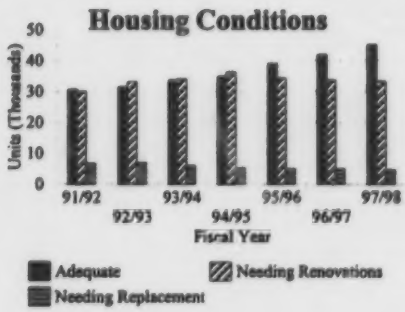


Highlights
The number of housing units on-reserve has increased by 23 percent over the past seven years, from 67,282 in 1991/92 to 83,008 in 1997/98.

2. Housing Conditions

Fiscal Year	Adequate Units * #	Units Renovated * #	Units in Need of Renovations * #	Units Requiring Basic Indoor Plumbing * #	Units in Need of Replacement * #
1991/92	30,633	N/A	29,920	10,583	6,729
1992/93	31,460	2,630	33,053	11,760	7,018
1993/94	33,665	4,126	34,022	10,521	5,996
1994/95	34,875	3,338	36,236	9,455	5,274
1995/96	39,020	3,310	34,265	8,297	4,902
1996/97	41,885	4,222	33,651	7,186	4,907
1997/98	45,153	2,870	33,267	6,738	4,588

Notes
- *See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- Adequate Units = Total Housing units - (Units in need of Renovation + Units in need of Replacement).
- For B.C., 1990/91 data was used in 1991/92 due to a change in definitions that occurred for the 1991/92 period exclusively (to ensure consistency).
- Excludes the N.W.T. as they are funded by the territorial government.
- Housing data reported for 1997/98 are as of August 31, 1998 and reflects adjustments made to the 1997/98 Capital Management Database.
- Since 1996, the data presented excludes the following self-government First Nations in the Yukon: Champagne-Aishihik, Na-Cho-Ny'ak Dun, Vuntut Gwitchin and Teslin.



Highlight
There has been a 47 percent increase in the number of adequate housing units. As a percentage of total housing, the number of adequate units has increased from 46 percent in 1991/92 to 54 percent in 1997/98. This means that in 1997/98, 54 percent housing units did not require renovations or replacement.

Capital Facilities & Maintenance

National

3. Electrification and Fire Protection Services

Fiscal Year	Reserves with Housing Units	Electrification *			Fire Protection *+		
		Adequate	Inadequate	No service	Adequate	Inadequate	No service
	#	#	#	#	#	#	#
1991/92	834	731	37	66	543	291	N/A
1992/93	875	781	25	69	451	180	244
1993/94	884	788	25	71	493	152	239
1994/95	891	792	25	74	475	164	252
1995/96	888	795	25	68	485	165	238
1996/97	894	803	23	68	499	166	229
1997/98	911	811	23	77	504	159	248

Notes

- *See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- Excludes the N.W.T. as they are funded by the territorial government.
- Housing data reported for 1997/98 are as of August 31, 1998 and reflects adjustments made to the 1997/98 Capital Management Database.
- +1991/92 fire protection figures are based on old categories of fire protection adequacy. Definitions for fire protection adequacy were revised in 1992/93.
- Departmental levels of service standards for fire protection and electrification are only applicable to sites with 10 or more residences.
- Since 1996, the data presented excludes the following self-government First Nations in the Yukon: Champagne-Aishihik, Na-Cho-Ny'ak Dun, Vuntut Gwitchin and Teslin.
- Departmental Levels of Service Standards are applicable only to those sites with 10 or more housing units.

Highlights

There has been a 1 percentage point decrease between 1992/93 and 1997/98 in the level of no fire protection service (from 28 to 27 percent of total reserves with housing units).

The number of sites with inadequate electrification has remained almost unchanged between 1992/93 and 1997/98, with an average of 24 sites.

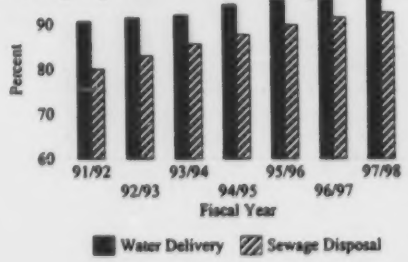
4. Water Delivery & Sewage Disposal Systems

Fiscal Year	Housing units	Water Delivery System		Sewage Disposal System	
		Service *	No service	Service	No service
	#	#	#	#	#
1991/92	67,282	60,956	6,326	53,784	13,498
1992/93	71,531	65,397	6,134	59,315	12,216
1993/94	73,683	67,826	5,857	63,069	10,614
1994/95	76,385	72,092	4,293	66,978	9,407
1995/96	78,187	74,945	3,242	70,287	7,900
1996/97	80,443	77,269	3,174	73,638	6,805
1997/98	83,008	80,674	2,334	76,916	6,092

Notes

- See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- Data may differ from previously reported data as a result of edit reviews of historical data.
- Excludes the N.W.T. as they are funded by the territorial government.
- Housing data reported for 1997/98 is as of August 31, 1998 and reflects adjustments made to the 1997/98 Capital Management Database.
- * Water Delivery Service includes Truck B water delivery (truck to barrel) which can be considered inadequate. Truck B service for 1992/93 was 6.5 percent of houses compared to 4 percent in 1997/98.
- Since 1996, the data presented excludes the following self-government First Nations in the Yukon: Champagne-Aishihik, Na-Cho-Ny'ak Dun, Vuntut Switchin and Teslin.

On-Reserve Dwelling With Water Delivery Systems and Sewage Disposal



Highlight

In 1991/92, 9.4 percent of housing units had no water delivery system and 20 percent had no sewage disposal system. In 1997/98, 2.8 percent of housing had no water delivery system and 7.3 percent had no sewage disposal system.

Capital Facilities & Maintenance

National

5. Funded Capital Assets (excluding houses)

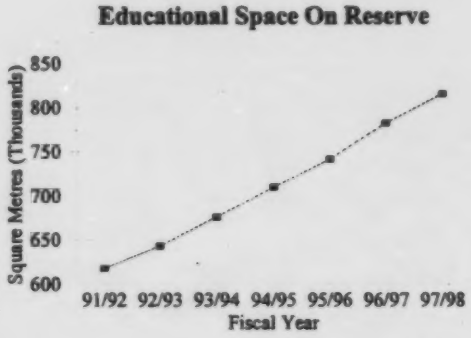
Fiscal Year	Total New assets #	Buildings #	Utilities #	Grounds #	Roads & Bridges #	Service Utility Vehicles #	Assets constructed with a replacement value exceeding 1 M dollars * #
1991	1,159	345	408	0	351	55	69
1992	1,492	376	602	0	454	60	71
1993	1,517	439	638	0	403	37	73
1994	1,424	387	589	1	390	57	89
1995	1,158	390	493	0	231	44	61
1996	1,302	310	564	5	389	34	63
1997	1,136	382	510	0	205	39	93

Notes
- The year corresponds with the year construction was completed or when the asset was acquired.
- *The year corresponds to year of construction, but values are based on asset replacement values in 1997 dollars.
- Excludes the N.W.T. as they are funded by the territorial government.
- Since 1996, the data presented excludes the following self-government First Nations in the Yukon: Champagne-Aishihik, Na-Cho-Ny'ak Dun, Vuntut Gwitchin and Teslin.

Highlight
The average number of new assets was 1,313 annually. Utilities accounted for 41% of new assets, buildings for 29% and transport for 26% between 1991 and 1997.

6. Educational Space On Reserve

Fiscal Year	Total Space Sq. Metres	Schools	Student Residences	Teacherages
1991/92	782,585	617,789 *	41,429	123,367
1992/93	811,228	642,568	39,166	129,494
1993/94	847,071	675,689	38,967	132,415
1994/95	875,205	709,310**	34,135	131,760
1995/96	913,614	741,008	31,338	141,268
1996/97	950,512	782,264	24,105	144,143
1997/98	974,489	815,137	11,419	147,933



Notes
- Total educational space includes Band & Federal schools, teacherages (teacher residences) and student residences.
- *National total for 1991/92 does not include 90 sq.m. of schools in Yukon. Data for 1991/92 and subsequent years excludes on-reserve provincial and private schools.
- National total varies from sum of regional totals due to rounding.
- **Data for 1994/95 have been revised to reflect adjustments to the Capital Assets Management System after publication of the 1995 School Facilities/Joint School Agreements Summary Report.
- Excludes the N.W.T. as they are funded by the territorial government.
- Since 1996, the data presented excludes the following self-government First Nations in the Yukon: Champagne-Aishihik, Na-Cho-Ny'ak Dun, Vuntut Gwitchin and Teslin.

Highlights
The total educational space on reserve has increased by 25 percent over the last seven years from about 782,500 square metres in 1991/92 to almost 975,000 square metres in 1997/98.

The space allocated for schools has increased from about 617,800 square metres in 1991/92 to over 815,000 square metres in 1997/98, resulting from the construction of new school facilities.

▲National▼

Economic Development

1. Number of Funding Recipients

2. Number of People Placed in Training Programs

3. Number of People Continuing/Placed in Employment After Training

4. Existing Businesses Expanded and Jobs Created

5. New Businesses Established and Jobs Created

Economic Development

National

DIAND works to improve economic conditions on reserve through various programs which assist Aboriginal people in finding and developing economic opportunities. The end goal of these programs is to increase the number of business opportunities and jobs, while decreasing social assistance dependency. The Community Economic Development Program (CEDP) is DIAND's major economic development program. The overall philosphy of CEDP is to encourage and establish community control over economic development. The following sections provides CEDP data for the1995/96, 1996/97 and 1997/98 fiscal years.

1. Number of Funding Recipients

Fiscal Year	Total * #
1995/96	415
1996/97	471
1997/98	483

Notes

- *Totals are based on reports received.
- Data may be different from previously reported data as a result of amendments to the database.
- Economic Development funds have remained constant since 1993/94 (approx. $47 million)
- As of 1997/98 "Number of Community Economic Development Organizations" (CEDOs) and "Number of Businesses in Service Area Owned by Individual Band Members or By a Band or Tribal Council" will not be included in the Overview, as these data are no longer collected.
- The Tables 2 and 3 entitled "Total Number of People Placed in Training Programs" and "Total Number of People Continuing/ Placed in Employment After Training" are new to this edition of the Overview.

Number of Funding Recipients

Highlight

Total number of funding has increased by 16 percent between 1995/96 and 1997/98.

2. Total Number of People Placed in Training Programs

Fiscal Year	Total	Employed at time of training	Unemployed (No Social Assistance)	In receipt of Social Assistance
1995/96	14,851	3,785	4,434	6,632
1996/97	17,019	5,084	4,920	7,015
1997/98	18,238	4,829	6,771	6,638

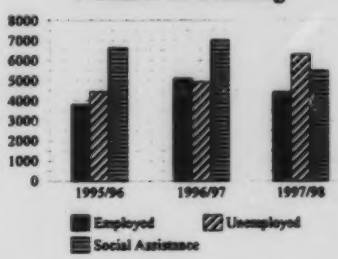
Note

- Total number of people placed in training programs includes results achieved through funding from the CEDP and other Federal Government Departments' programs.

Highlight

Between 1995/96 and 1997/98, an average of 16,703 individuals were placed in training programs, ranging between 14,851 in 1995/96 and 18,238 in 1997/98. 41 percent of these individuals were in receipt of social assistance, 32 percent were unemployed and 27 percent were employed at the time of training.

Number in Training

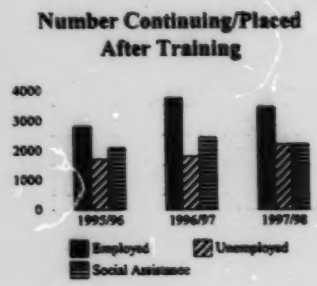


Economic Development

National

3. Total Number of People Continuing/Placed in Employment After Training

Fiscal Year	Total Employed After Training	Continuing in Employment	Unemployed at time of training & Placed in Employment	In receipt of Social Assistance at time of training & Placed in Employment
1995/96	6,578	2,799	1,698	2,081
1996/97	7,968	3,753	1,797	2,418
1997/98	7,822	3,434	2,187	2,201

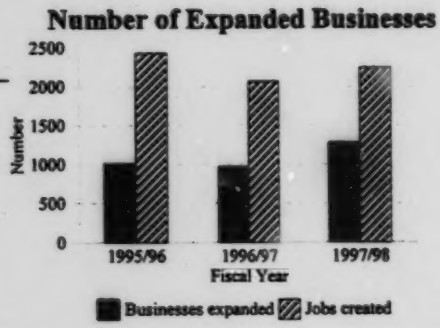


Highlight
Between 1995/96 and 1997/98 45 percent of those trained, continued or were placed in employment. Of those who continued or were placed with employment after training, 45 percent were employed at the time of training, while 25 percent were unemployed and 30 percent were in receipt of social assistance.

4. Number of Existing Businesses Expanded and Jobs Created

Fiscal Year	Existing Businesses Expanded #	Jobs Created by Business Expansion #
1995/96	1,009	2,424
1996/97	965	2,066
1997/98	1,272	2,237

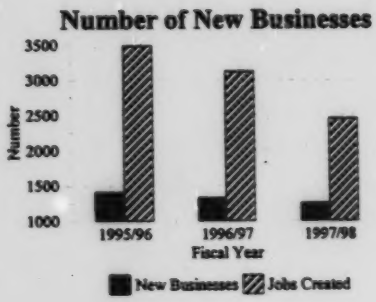
Note
· Data may be different from previously reported data as a result of amendments made to the database.



5. Number of New Businesses Established and Jobs Created

Fiscal Year	New Businesses Established #	Jobs Created by Business Establishment #
1995/96	1,404	3,486
1996/97	1,326	3,120
1997/98	1,247	2,449

Note
· Data may be different from previously reported data as a result of amendments made to the database.



Highlight
The number of new businesses established each fiscal year has decreased by 11 percent, from 1,404 in 1995/96 to 1,247 in 1997/98. The number of jobs created has decreased by 30 percent over the same period, from 3,486 to 2,449.

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▲Atlantic▼

Education

Elementary/Secondary Education

1. Schools and Enrolment by School Type

2. Enrolment by Level & Gender

3. Enrolment by Age Group

4. Graduates by Age Group

Post-Secondary Education

1. Post-Secondary Enrolment by Age Group & Gender

2. Post-Secondary Enrolment, Full-Time/Part-Time

3. Post-Secondary Enrolment by Qualification

4. Major Area of Study, University

5. Major Area of Study, Community College

6. Post-Secondary Graduates by Qualification

Elementary/Secondary Education

Atlantic

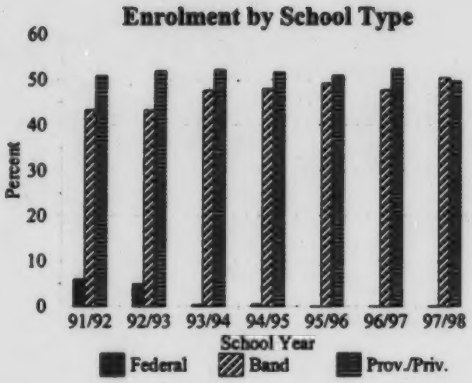
1. Number of Schools and Enrolment by School Type

School Year	Total #	Federal* #	Band* #	Provincial/ Private* #
1991/92				
# of schools	154	4	16	134
enrolment	4,112	243	1,781	2,088
1992/93				
# of schools	166	3	18	145
enrolment	4,173	202	1,805	2,166
1993/94				
# of schools	168	1	19	148
enrolment	4,337	17	2,062	2,258
1994/95				
# of schools	176	1	20	155
enrolment	4,417	20	2,116	2,281
1995/96				
# of schools	166	0	22	144
enrolment	4,444	0	2,184	2,260
1996/97				
# of schools	175	0	23	152
enrolment	4,645	0	2,215	2,430
1997/98				
# of schools	173	0	23	150
enrolment	4,776	0	2,406	2,370

Notes

· Includes Registered Indians and Non-Registered individuals living on-reserve & Inuit students in Kindergarten 4 to Grade 13, inclusively.

· * See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.



Highlights

Total elementary/secondary enrolment increased by 16 percent between 1991/92 and 1997/98, climbing from 4,112 to 4,776.

The number of band operated schools increased by 44 percent between 1991/92 and 1997/98. Since 1995/96, there are no more federal jurisdiction schools on reserve in the Atlantic region.

2. Total Enrolment by Level & Gender

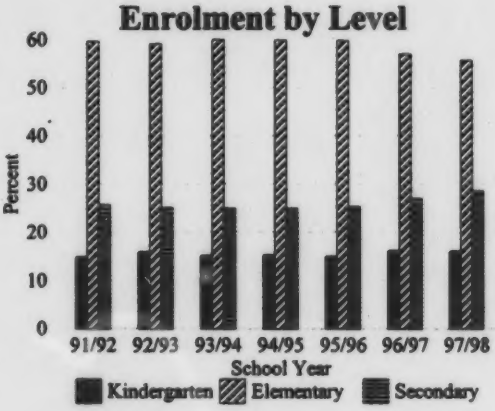
School Year	Total #	Kindergarten * #	Elementary * #	Secondary * #
1991/92 - Total	4,112	610	2,449	1,053
Male	2,116	326	1,250	540
Female	1,996	284	1,199	513
1992/93 - Total	4,173	662	2,465	1,046
Male	2,156	355	1,262	539
Female	2,017	307	1,203	507
1993/94 - Total	4,337	656	2,600	1,081
Male	2,245	366	1,321	558
Female	2,092	290	1,279	523
1994/95 - Total	4,417	674	2,642	1,101
Male	2,276	355	1,335	586
Female	2,141	319	1,307	515
1995/96 - Total	4,444	665	2,656	1,123
Male	2,293	338	1,391	564
Female	2,151	327	1,265	559
1996/97 - Total	4,645	750	2,643	1,252
Male	2,423	401	1,400	622
Female	2,222	349	1,243	630
1997/98 - Total	4,776	762	2,656	1,358
Male	2,499	409	1,412	678
Female	2,277	353	1,244	680

Notes

· Includes Registered Indians and Non-Registered individuals living on-reserve & Inuit students in Kindergarten 4 to Grade 13, inclusively.

· Grade breakdown for the Atlantic region: Kindergarten - K4 & K5, Elementary - grades 1-8, Secondary - grades 9-12 & Special Students.

· * See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.



Highlight

There has been a slight shift in enrolment in Atlantic schools. In 1991/92, 60 percent of enrolment was elementary and 26 percent was secondary. In 1997/98, 56 percent of enrolment is elementary while 28 percent was secondary.

Elementary/Secondary Education

Atlantic

3. Total Enrolment by Age Group

School Year	Total #	4-6 #	7-13 #	14-18 #	19+ #
1991/92 - Total	**4,112**	949	1,921	1,032	210
Male	2,116	490	990	512	124
Female	1,996	459	931	520	86
1992/93 - Total	**4,173**	980	1,972	1,032	189
Male	2,156	526	980	530	120
Female	2,017	454	992	502	69
1993/94 - Total	**4,337**	1,036	2,069	1,077	155
Male	2,245	566	1,026	566	87
Female	2,092	470	1,043	511	68
1994/95 - Total	**4,417**	1,077	2,107	1,067	166
Male	2,276	574	1,054	558	90
Female	2,141	503	1,053	509	76
1995/96 - Total	**4,444**	941	2,165	1,148	190
Male	2,293	487	1,132	580	94
Female	2,151	454	1,033	568	96
1996/97 - Total	**4,645**	1,032	2,165	1,225	223
Male	2,423	549	1,141	616	117
Female	2,222	483	1,024	609	106
1997/98 - Total	**4,776**	1,062	2,204	1,256	254
Male	2,499	566	1,169	629	135
Female	2,277	496	1,035	627	119

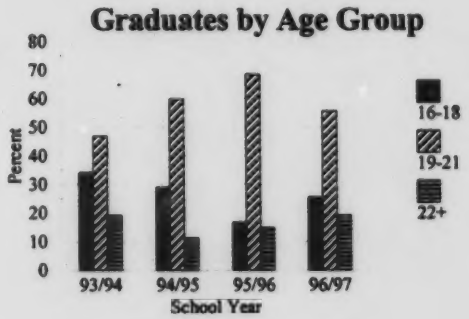
Note
- Includes Registered Indians and Non-Registered individuals living on-reserve & Inuit students in Kindergarten 4 to Grade 13, inclusively.

Highlight

Enrolment in each age group, as a percentage of the total enrolment, has remained steady between 1991/92 and 1997/98, with an average of 23 percent in the 4-6 age group, 47 percent in the 7-13 age group, 25 percent in the 14-18 age group and 5 percent over 19.

4. Graduates by Age Group

School Year	Total #	16-18 #	19-21 #	22+ #
1993/94 - Total	**126**	43	59	24
Male	52	12	27	13
Female	74	31	32	11
1994/95 - Total	**107**	31	64	12
Male	56	15	33	8
Female	51	16	31	4
1995/96 - Total	**222**	37	152	33
Male	109	14	76	19
Female	113	23	76	14
1996/97 - Total	**126**	32	70	24
Male	48	11	25	12
Female	78	21	45	12



Notes
- Includes Registered Indians and Non-Registered individuals living on-reserve & Inuit students in Kindergarten 4 to Grade 13, inclusively.
- Numbers in 1995/96 are different than those reported in the previous edition due to a calculation error.

Highlight

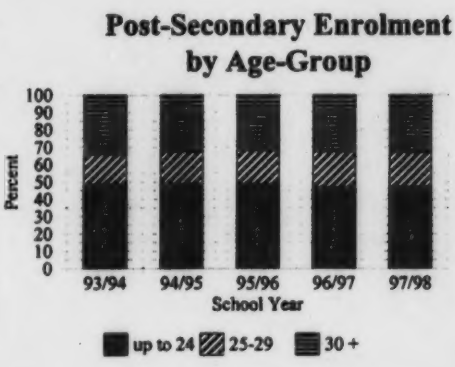
The average number of high school graduates in the Atlantic region was 145 annually between 1993/94 and 1996/97, ranging between 107 in 1994/95 and 222 in 1995/96.

Post-Secondary Education

Atlantic

1. Post-Secondary Enrolment by Age Group & Gender (November 1 Census)

School Year	Nov. 1st Census Total #	up to 24 #	25-29 #	30+ #	Funded (March 31) Total * #
1993/94 - Total	**1,200**	581	212	407	1,206
Male	450	233	77	140	
Female	750	348	135	267	
1994/95 - Total	**1,232**	601	231	400	1,241
Male	420	221	78	121	
Female	812	380	153	279	
1995/96 - Total	**1,146**	557	224	365	1,168
Male	374	204	70	100	
Female	772	353	154	265	
1996/97 - Total	**1,266**	595	260	411	1,294
Male	453	241	90	122	
Female	813	354	170	289	
1997/98 - Total	**1,287**	608	253	426	1,315
Male	451	243	86	122	
Female	836	365	167	304	



Notes

- Post-Secondary Enrolment includes Registered Indians and Inuit funded by DIAND.
- Since 1988/89, numbers include students in the University and College Entry Program (UCEP).
- * 1997/98 enrolment is estimated and includes reported and non-reported counts.
- The Post-Secondary Education enrolment figures for Atlantic students are reported as of the November 1st Census of each year. The total November 1st census counts, which includes estimates for bands that did not report was:
  - 1993/94 - 1,206
  - 1994/95 - 1,238
  - 1995/96 - 1,146
  - 1996/97 - 1,266
  - 1997/98 - 1,287

* The figures in this column reflect the actual number of students funded by DIAND.

- See Glossary of Key Terms for differences between the total number of students funded by DIAND and the November 1st Census enrolment count.

Highlights

The age group 24 and under accounts for the largest proportion of post-secondary enrolment in the Atlantic Region. Between 1993/94 and 1997/98, this group has made up approximately half of all enrolment.

The proportion of female students has remained relatively constant at about 65 percent of total enrolment.

Post-Secondary Education

Atlantic

2. Post-Secondary Enrolment, Full-Time/Part-Time (November 1 Census)

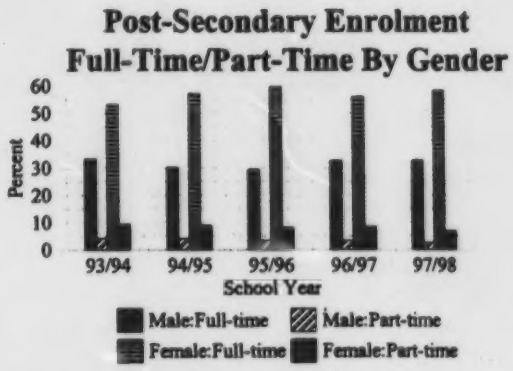
School Year	Nov. 1st Census Total #	Full-time #	Part-time #	Funded (March 31) Total * #
1993/94 - Total	**1,200**	1,038	162	1,206
Male	450	400	50	
Female	750	638	112	
1994/95 - Total	**1,232**	1,074	158	1,241
Male	420	370	50	
Female	812	704	108	
1995/96 - Total	**1,146**	1,017	129	1,168
Male	374	336	38	
Female	772	681	91	
1996/97 - Total	**1,266**	1,119	147	1,294
Male	453	412	41	
Female	813	707	106	
1997/98 - Total	**1,287**	1,169	118	1,315
Male	451	420	31	
Female	836	749	87	

Notes

· The Post-Secondary Education enrolment figures for Atlantic are reported as of the November 1st Census of each year. The total November 1st census counts, which includes estimates for bands that did not report was:

- 1993/94 - 1,206 - 1994/95 - 1,238 - 1995/96 - 1,146
- 1996/97 - 1,266 - 1997/98 - 1,287

* The figures in this column reflect the actual number of students funded by DIAND.



Highlight

The percentage of students undertaking full-time studies has remained virtually constant over the past five years, representing about 88 percent of total enrolment.

3. Post-Secondary Enrolment by Qualification (November 1 Census)

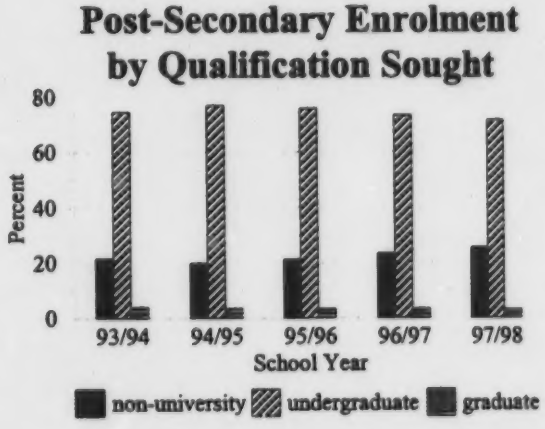
School Year	Nov. 1st Census Enrolment #	%	Funded (March 31) Total * #
1993/94 - Total	**1,200**	100.0%	1,206
Non-University	258	21.5%	
Undergraduate	894	74.5%	
Graduate	48	4.0%	
Not Seeking a Qualification	0	0.0%	
1994/95 -Total	**1,232**	100.0%	1,241
Non-University	242	19.6%	
Undergraduate	948	76.9%	
Graduate	42	3.4%	
Not Seeking a Qualification	0	0.0%	
1995/96 -Total	**1,146**	100.0%	1,168
Non-University	241	21.0%	
Undergraduate	869	75.8%	
Graduate	36	3.1%	
Not Seeking a Qualification	0	0.0%	
1996/97 -Total	**1,266**	100.0%	1,294
Non-University	295	23.3%	
Undergraduate	928	73.3%	
Graduate	43	3.4%	
Not Seeking a Qualification	0	0.0%	
1997/98 -Total	**1,287**	100.0%	1,315
Non-University	328	25.5%	
Undergraduate	920	71.5%	
Graduate	39	3.0%	
Not Seeking a Qualification	0	0.0%	

Notes

· The Post-Secondary Education enrolment figures for Atlantic are reported as of the November 1st Census of each year. The total November 1st census counts, which includes estimates for bands that did not report was:

- 1993/94 - 1,206 - 1994/95 - 1,238 - 1995/96 - 1,146 - 1996/97 - 1,266 - 1997/98 - 1,287

* The figures in this column reflect the actual number of students funded by DIAND.



Highlight

The Atlantic region has a high rate of enrolment at the undergraduate level, which averaged at 74 percent of total post-secondary enrolment over the past five years.

Post-Secondary Education

Atlantic

4. Major Area of Study, University (November 1 Census)

School Year	1993/94		1994/95		1995/96		1996/97		1997/98	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Agriculture & Bio Sciences	9	1.0%	11	1.1%	23	2.5%	32	3.3%	12	1.1%
Canadian Studies	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
General Arts & Sciences	451	47.9%	528	53.3%	482	53.3%	513	52.8%	525	49.9%
Business & Commerce	96	10.2%	84	8.5%	82	9.1%	104	10.7%	96	9.1%
Education	137	14.5%	135	13.6%	99	10.9%	107	11.0%	96	9.1%
Engineering & Applied Sciences	23	2.4%	22	2.2%	31	3.4%	24	2.5%	19	1.8%
Fine & Applied Arts	11	1.2%	11	1.1%	5	0.6%	9	0.9%	14	1.3%
Health Professions	37	3.9%	38	3.8%	43	4.8%	38	3.9%	45	4.3%
Law	34	3.6%	35	3.5%	32	3.5%	26	2.7%	16	1.5%
Mathematics & Physical Sciences	15	1.6%	17	1.7%	17	1.9%	12	1.2%	16	1.5%
Native Studies	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Social Sciences & Services	126	13.4%	105	10.6%	90	9.9%	77	7.9%	107	10.2%
Humanities & Related	2	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	21	2.2%	8	0.8%
Other	1	0.1%	4	0.4%	1	0.1%	8	0.8%	99	9.4%
TOTAL (Nov. 1st Census)	942	100.0%	990	100.0%	905	100.0%	971	100.0%	1,053	100.0%
Total Funded *	1,206		1,241		1,168		1,294		1,315	

Notes

· The Post-Secondary Education enrolment figures for Atlantic are reported as of the November 1st Census of each year. The total November 1st census counts, which includes estimates for bands that did not report was:

- 1993/94 - 1,206 - 1994/95 - 1,238 - 1995/96 - 1,146
- 1996/97 - 1,266 - 1997/98 - 1,287

* The figures in this row reflect the actual number of students funded by DIAND.

Highlight

General Arts & Sciences has the highest enrolment among university programs, with 49.9 percent of enrolment in 1997/98.

5. Major Area of Study, Community College (November 1 Census)

School Year	1993/94		1994/95		1995/96		1996/97		1997/98	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Arts	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.4%
Clerical	38	14.7%	6	2.5%	5	2.1%	9	3.1%	7	3.0%
General Arts & Sciences	9	3.5%	12	5.0%	9	3.7%	8	2.7%	43	18.4%
Business & Commerce	26	10.1%	33	13.6%	50	20.7%	58	19.7%	40	17.1%
Education	0	0.0%	1	0.4%	5	2.1%	12	4.1%	16	6.8%
Engineering & Applied Sciences	13	5.0%	16	6.6%	17	7.1%	29	9.8%	46	19.7%
Fine & Applied Arts	26	10.1%	19	7.9%	16	6.6%	14	4.7%	15	6.4%
Health Science & Related	23	8.9%	18	7.4%	16	6.6%	12	4.1%	10	4.3%
Native Studies	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Natural Sciences & Primary Industries	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	1.2%	3	1.0%	8	3.4%
Social Sciences & Services	47	18.2%	28	11.6%	18	7.5%	35	11.9%	27	11.5%
Humanities & Related	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	5	1.7%	0	0.0%
Other	75	29.1%	108	44.6%	102	42.3%	110	37.3%	21	9.0%
TOTAL (Nov. 1st Census)	258	100.0%	242	100.0%	241	100.0%	295	100.0%	234	100.0%
Total Funded *	1,206		1,241		1,168		1,294		1,315	

Notes

· The Post-Secondary Education enrolment figures for Atlantic are reported as of the November 1st Census of each year. The total November 1st census counts, which includes estimates for bands that did not report was:

- 1993/94 - 1,206 - 1994/95 - 1,238 - 1995/96 - 1,146
- 1996/97 - 1,266 - 1997/98 - 1,287

* The figures in this row reflect the actual number of students funded by DIAND.

Highlight

Among community college programs, Engineering & Applied Sciences enrolment leads the way with 19.7 percent of the total enrolment in 1997/98, with General Arts & Sciences and Business & Commerce close behind with 18.4 percent and 17.4 percent of total enrolment.

Post-Secondary Education

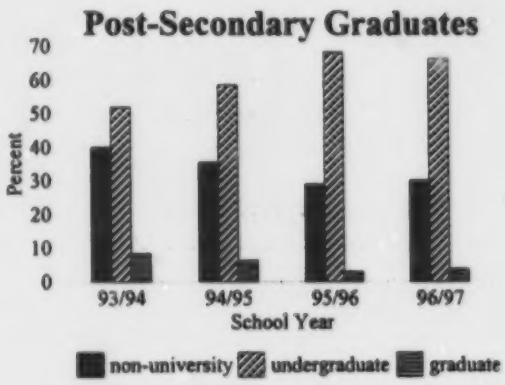
Atlantic

6. Post-Secondary Graduates by Qualification (November 1 Census)

School Year	Graduates #	Graduates %
1993/94 - Total	**133**	**100.0%**
Non-University	53	39.8%
Undergraduate	69	51.9%
Graduate	11	8.3%
Not Seeking a Qualification	0	0.0%
1994/95 -Total	**178**	**100.0%**
Non-University	63	35.4%
Undergraduate	104	58.4%
Graduate	11	6.2%
Not Seeking a Qualification	0	0.0%
1995/96 -Total	**135**	**100.0%**
Non-University	39	28.9%
Undergraduate	92	68.1%
Graduate	4	3.0%
Not Seeking a Qualification	0	0.0%
1996/97 -Total	**160**	**100.0%**
Non-University	48	30.0%
Undergraduate	106	66.3%
Graduate	6	3.8%
Not Seeking a Qualification	0	0.0%

Notes

· See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.



Highlight

Over the last 4 years, graduation from non-university institutions has declined, from 40 percent in 1993/94 to 30 percent in 1996/97.

Over the same period, graduation at the undergraduate level has been increasing, from 52 percent of graduates in 1993/94 to 66 percent in 1996/97.

▲Atlantic▼

Indian Government Support

1. DIAND Funded Bands & Tribal Councils

2. Band Employee Benefit Plans & Employees Covered by Plans

Indian Government Support

Atlantic

1. Number of DIAND Funded Bands and Tribal Councils

Fiscal Year	Bands #	Sub-Communities * #	Total Bands #	Tribal Councils ** #
1991/92	31	4	35	5
1992/93	30	4	34	5
1993/94	30	4	34	5
1994/95	30	4	34	5
1995/96	30	4	34	5
1996/97	30	4	34	5
1997/98	30	4	34	5

Note

- * A sub-community is defined as a community associated with a Band (usually composed of Band members) for which the federal government has assumed some responsibility.
- ** Tribal Councils represent both DIAND funded bands and DIAND funded sub-communities, contained in the Indian Government Support database.

2. Number of Band Employee Benefit (BEB) Plans and Employees Covered by Plans

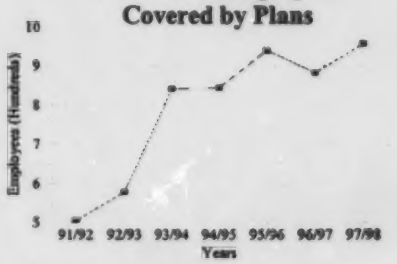
Fiscal Year	BEB Plans #	Employees Covered by Plans #
1991/92	21	504
1992/93	22	578
1993/94	30	841
1994/95	30	844
1995/96	32	939
1996/97	31	882
1997/98	34	957

Note

- See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.

Number of BEB Plans

Number of Employees Covered by Plans



Highlight

The number of Band Employee Benefit Plans has increased by 62 percent and the number of employees covered by these plans has increased by 90 percent since 1991/92.

▲ Atlantic ▼

Social Support Services & Social Assistance

Social Support Services

1. Child & Family Service Agencies in Operation

2. Number of Children in Care

3. Number of Adults in Care

4. Project Haven and Other Emergency Shelters

5. Families and Persons Served by Family Violence & Related Services

6. Number of Shelters Located On & Off Reserve

7. Number of Children Placed in Day-Care Centres of Programs Funded

Social Assistance

1. Families, Persons in Families and Singles Receiving Social Assistance

2. Number of Children Out of Parental Home

Social Support Services

Atlantic

Child & Family Services

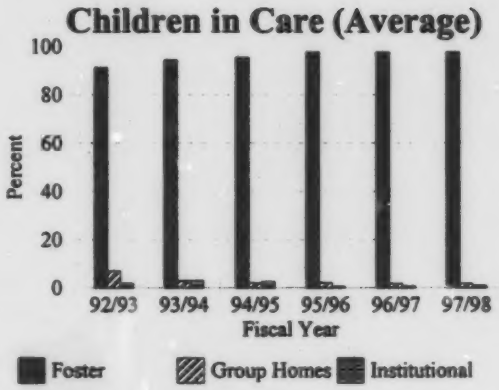
1. Number of Child & Family Service Agencies in Operation

Fiscal Year	Child & Family Service Agencies #
1993/94	12
1994/95	13
1995/96	13
1996/97	13
1997/98	13

Child Care

2. Number of Care Days and Average Number of Children in Care

Fiscal Year	Care days #	Average No. of Children in care * #	No. of Children in Care as of March 31 #
1992/93			
Foster Care	59,235	162	205
Group Homes	4,470	12	7
Institutional Care	1,182	3	4
1993/94			
Foster Care	69,539	191	226
Group Homes	2,072	6	5
Institutional Care	2,127	6	8
1994/95			
Foster Care	70,789	194	265
Group Homes	1,460	4	4
Institutional Care	1,873	5	4
1995/96			
Foster Care	71,251	195	322
Group Homes	1,460	4	4
Institutional Care	365	1	1
1996/97			
Foster Care	85,854	235	360
Group Homes	1,460	4	4
Institutional Care	610	2	2
1997/98			
Foster Care	86,654	237	371
Group Homes	1,460	4	4
Institutional Care	760	2	2



Notes

- See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- The 1992/93 to 1994/95 actuals are taken from the June 1992, July 1993 & 1994 Annual Child & Family Services Forms.
- Data may differ from previously reported data as a result of edit review of historical data.
- * The average number of children in care is obtained by dividing number of care-days by 365.

Highlights

The average number of children in care increased by 37 percent between 1992/93 and 1997/98, from 177 to 243.

The average number of children in foster care annually increased by 81 percent between 1992/93 and 1997/98.

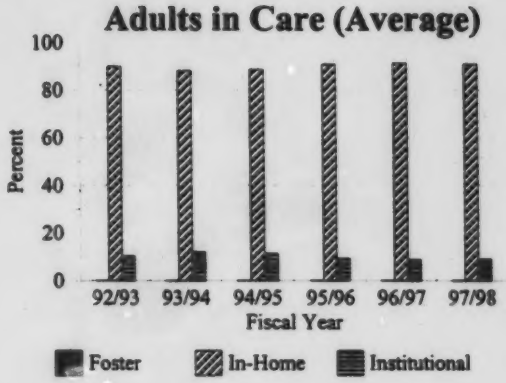
Social Support Services

Atlantic

Adult Care

3. Number of Care Days and Average Number of Individuals

Fiscal Year	Care days	Average No. of Adults *	Individuals in care as of March 31
	#	#	#
1992/93			
Foster Care	0	0	0
In-Home Care	81,467	223	323
Institutional Care	9,344	26	28
1993/94			
Foster Care	0	0	0
In-Home Care	64,951	178	317
Institutional Care	8,799	24	24
1994/95			
Foster Care	0	0	0
In-Home Care	72,954	200	371
Institutional Care	9,334	26	25
1995/96			
Foster Care	0	0	0
In-Home Care	86,916	238	398
Institutional Care	8,836	24	26
1996/97			
Foster Care	0	0	0
In-Home Care	93,882	257	382
Institutional Care	8,948	25	26
1997/98			
Foster Care	0	0	0
In-Home Care	94,461	259	415
Institutional Care	9,327	26	30



The average number of adults in care has increased by 14 percent, from 249 in 1992/93 to 285 in 1997/98.

Notes

- See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- All information is extracted from the Annual Adult Care Summary Forms.
- Data pertaining to care days may differ from previously reported data as a result of edit reviews of historical data.
- * The average number of adults in care is calculated by dividing the
- Excludes residents in Nfld. as they are funded by the provincial government.

Family Violence

4. Total Number of Project Haven & Other Emergency Shelters

Fiscal Year	Project Haven	Other
	#	#
1992/93	3	1
1993/94	3	1
1994/95	3	1
1995/96	3	1
1996/97	3	1
1997/98	3	1

Notes

- Project Haven shelters are mostly located on-reserve and shelters in the 'Other' category are mostly located off-reserve.

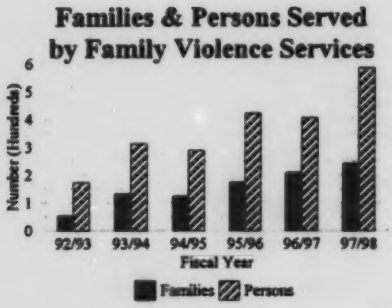
Social Support Services

Atlantic

5. Total Number of Families and Persons Served by Family Violence, Protection & Related Services

Fiscal Year	Families #	Persons #	# of Nights Spent In Shelter	Non-resident services
1992/93	53	173	616	8
1993/94	131	313	3,139	228
1994/95	125	288	2,657	232
1995/96	174	423	4,542	1,575
1996/97	209	407	3,642	2,034
1997/98	242	586	3,583	3,724

Notes
- Length of stay refers to the number of nights that family members remained in the shelter (ex: a family of 3 staying for 2 nights would represent a total of 6 nights.)
- Non-residential services refers to the number of clients receiving information or counselling, but who do not stay overnight.



Highlights

Following the start-up of the Project Haven Shelters, the average number of families receiving Family Violence services was 156 annually, ranging between 53 in 1992/93 and 242 in 1997/98. The average number of persons receiving services was 365 annually, ranging between 173 in 1992/93 and 586 in 1997/98.

Non-resident services increased from 8 in 1992/93 to 3,724 in 1997/98.

6. Total Number of Shelters Located On & Off Reserve, Bands Served, Units and Beds

Fiscal Year	Shelters #	Bands served #	Units #	Beds #
1992/93				
On-reserve	2	13	8	40
Off-reserve	2	28	6	18
1993/94				
On-reserve	2	13	8	40
Off-reserve	2	28	6	18
1994/95				
On-reserve	2	13	8	40
Off-reserve	2	28	6	18
1995/96				
On-reserve	2	13	8	40
Off-reserve	2	28	6	18
1996/97				
On-reserve	2	13	8	40
Off-reserve	2	28	6	18
1997/98				
On-reserve	2	13	8	40
Off-reserve	2	28	10	30

Social Support Services

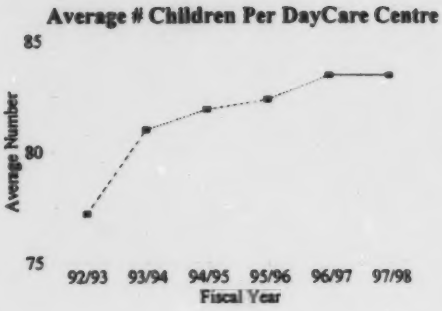
Atlantic

Other Services

7. Number of Daycare Facilities/Headstart Programs and Children Placed in Daycare Facilities/Headstart Programs

Fiscal Year	Daycare facilities/ Headstart Programs	Children placed in Daycare/Headstart Programs
	#	#
1992/93	10	772
1993/94	10	810
1994/95	11	901
1995/96	11	906
1996/97	11	918
1997/98	11	918

Notes
- Daycare centres in Atlantic Region represent Headstart Programs.
- The number of placements equals the child population.



Highlights

Although the number of child/infant daycare centres increased by only one between 1992/93 and 1997/98, the number of placements increased by 19 percent from 772 to 918.

The average number of placements in a child/infant daycare centre was 83 in 1997/98.

Social Assistance

Atlantic

1. Average Monthly Number of Families, Persons in Families and Singles Receiving Social Assistance

Fiscal Year	Average Number of Families # A	Average Number of Persons in Families # B	Average Number of Singles # C	erage Number of Beneficiaries # B+C
1992/93				
On and Off-Reserve	2,312	7,310	3,532	10,842
On-Reserve	2,312	7,310	3,524	10,834
Off-Reserve	0	0	8	8
1993/94				
On and Off-Reserve	2,444	7,094	3,949	11,043
On-Reserve	2,444	7,094	3,941	11,035
Off-Reserve	0	0	8	8
1994/95				
On and Off-Reserve	2,607	7,844	3,844	11,688
On-Reserve	2,607	7,844	3,837	11,681
Off-Reserve	0	0	7	7
1995/96				
On and Off-Reserve	2,589	8,140	3,566	11,706
On-Reserve	2,589	8,140	3,559	11,699
Off-Reserve	0	0	7	7
1996/97				
On and Off-Reserve	2,716	8,925	3,715	12,640
On-Reserve	2,716	8,925	3,709	12,634
Off-Reserve	0	0	6	6
1997/98				
On and Off-Reserve	3,020	10,037	4,014	14,051
On-Reserve	3,020	10,037	4,006	14,043
Off-Reserve	0	0	8	8

Notes

- Data may differ from previously reported data as a result of edit reviews of historical data.
- Beneficiaries include the number of persons in families plus the number of singles.
- From 1992/93 to 1995/96 off-reserve support was provided only in Nova Scotia.
- Excludes residents in Nfld. as they are funded by the provincial government.
- 1997/98 was the last year that off-reserve Registered Indians were funded in the Atlantic Region.
- These figures do not include data from self-governing First Nations as they are funded through other allocation mechanisms. These populations must be excluded from the total population before a dependency rate can be calculated.
- These figures may include non-registered individuals living on-reserve. Social Assistance is provided to all eligible individuals living on-reserve.
- The number of social assistance recipients reflects a combination of data received from First Nations on the reimbursement of actuals and from First Nations funded through "fixed volume" commitments.

Highlight

The average monthly number of on-reserve families receiving social assistance increased by 31 percent between 1992/93 and 1997/98, growing from 2,312 to 3,020.

2. Average Monthly Number of Children Out of Parental Home (COPH) by Funding Type (AFA and NON-AFA)

Fiscal Year	COPH - AFA #	COPH - NON AFA #	TOTAL #
1992/93			
1993/94			
1994/95	Not Applicable		
1995/96			
1996/97			
1997/98			

Note

- Provinces in the Atlantic Region do not have a COPH program, therefore there is no COPH program on-reserve.

▲Atlantic▼

Capital Facilities & Maintenance

1. Number of Housing Units

2. Housing Conditions

3. Electrification and Fire Protection Services

4. Water Delivery & Sewage Disposal Systems

5. Funded Capital Assets

6. Educational Space On Reserve

Capital Facilities & Maintenance

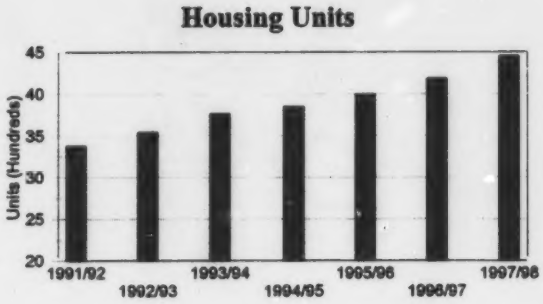
Atlantic

1. Housing Units

Fiscal Year	Reserves with Housing Units #	Housing Units * #	Special Purpose Housing Units * #	New Housing Units * #	Housing Units Deleted* #
1991/92	43	3,377	3	N/A	N/A
1992/93	43	3,541	0	172	8
1993/94	44	3,761	413	233	13
1994/95	44	3,848	0	97	10
1995/96	44	3,991	0	153	16
1996/97	45	4,187	0	203	7
1997/98	45	4,454	19	123	10

Notes

- * See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- Housing units = Replacement + Renovations + Adequate.
- Housing data reported for 1997/98 are as of August 31, 1998 and reflects adjustments made to the 1997/98 Capital Management Database.
- Data on New Housing Units and Housing Units Deleted were not collected in 1991/92.
- Data presented are based on information provided by First Nations.



Highlights

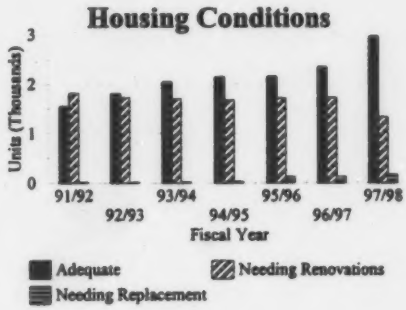
The number of housing units on-reserve has increased by 32 percent over the past seven years, from 3,377 in 1991/92 to 4,454 in 1997/98.

2. Housing Conditions

Fiscal Year	Adequate Units * #	Units Renovated * #	Units in Need of Renovations * #	Units Requiring Basic Indoor Plumbing * #	Units in Need of Replacement * #
1991/92	1,547	N/A	1,812	1	18
1992/93	1,806	238	1,718	0	17
1993/94	2,042	192	1,696	0	23
1994/95	2,145	419	1,672	0	31
1995/96	2,152	440	1,713	0	126
1996/97	2,343	610	1,718	0	126
1997/98	2,958	443	1,328	0	168

Notes

- * See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- Adequate Units = Total Housing units - (Units in need of Renovation + Units in need of Replacement).
- Housing data reported for 1997/98 are as of August 31, 1998 and reflects adjustments made to the 1997/98 Capital Management Database.



Highlights

Adequate housing units as a percentage of total units has increased from 46 percent in 1991/92 to 66 percent in 1997/98, with an average of 55% annually.

The number of housing units in need of renovations has been decreasing, experiencing the largest drop (23 percent) between 1996/97 and 1997/98.

Capital Facilities & Maintenance

Atlantic

3. Electrification and Fire Protection Services

Fiscal Year	Reserves with Housing Units	Electrification *			Fire Protection *+		
		Adequate	Inadequate	No service	Adequate	Inadequate	No service
	#	#	#	#	#	#	#
1991/92	43	42	0	1 *	42	1	0 *
1992/93	43	43	0	0	31	12	0
1993/94	44	44	0	0	32	12	0
1994/95	44	44	0	0	32	12	0
1995/96	44	44	0	0	33	11	0
1996/97	45	45	0	0	34	11	0
1997/98	45	45	0	0	34	11	0

Notes

- * See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- Housing data reported for 1997/98 are as of August 31, 1998 and reflects adjustments made to the 1997/98 Capital Management Database.
- + 1991/92 fire protection figures are based on old categories of fire protection adequacy. Definitions for fire protection adequacy were revised in 1992/93.
- Departmental levels of service standards for fire protection and electrification are only applicable to sites with 10 or more housing units.

Highlights

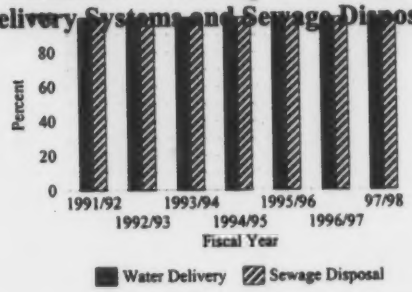
Since 1992/93 all reserves with housing units have had adequate electrification service in the Atlantic region.

There has been a 4 percentage point increase in the level of adequate fire protection service as a percentage of total reserves with housing units (from 72 to 76 percent), between 1992/93 and 1997/98.

4. Water Delivery & Sewage Disposal Systems

Fiscal Year	Housing units	Water Delivery System		Sewage Disposal System	
		Service	No service	Service	No service
	#	#	#	#	#
1991/92	3,377	3,377	0	3,377	0
1992/93	3,541	3,541	0	3,541	0
1993/94	3,761	3,761	0	3,761	0
1994/95	3,848	3,848	0	3,848	0
1995/96	3,991	3,991	0	3,991	0
1996/97	4,187	4,187	0	4,187	0
1997/98	4,454	4,454	0	4,454	0

On-Reserve Dwelling With Water Delivery Systems and Sewage Disposal



Notes

- See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- Data may differ from previously reported data as a result of edit reviews of historical data.
- Housing data reported for 1997/98 are as of August 31, 1998 and reflects adjustments made to the 1997/98 Capital Management Database.

Highlight

All housing units in the Atlantic region have had water and sewage service since 1991/92.

Capital Facilities & Maintenance

Atlantic

5. Funded Capital Assets (excluding houses)

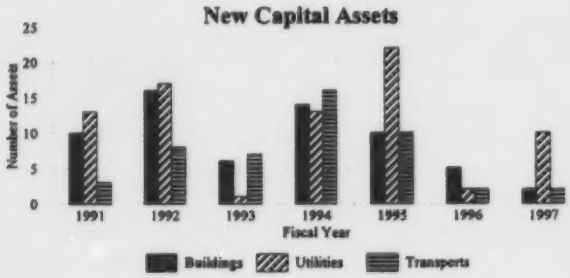
Fiscal Year	Total New assets #	Buildings #	Utilities #	Grounds #	Roads & Bridges #	Service Utility Vehicles #	Assets constructed with a replacement value exceeding 1 M dollars * #
1991	27	10	13	0	3	1	4
1992	43	16	17	0	8	2	0
1993	14	6	1	0	7	0	0
1994	44	14	13	0	16	1	2
1995	42	10	22	0	10	0	2
1996	10	5	2	0	2	1	1
1997	14	2	10	0	2	0	0

Notes

- The year corresponds with the year construction was completed or when the asset was acquired.
- *The year corresponds to year of construction, but values are based on asset replacement values in 1997 dollars.

Highlight

The purchase of new assets fluctuated between 44 in 1994 and 10 in 1996, with an average of 28 annually. Of the assets purchased over the seven years, 40 percent were utilities, 32 percent were buildings, and 25 percent were transports.

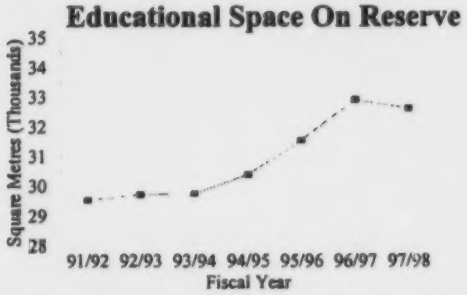


6. Educational Space On Reserve

Fiscal Year	Total Space Sq. Metres	Schools	Student Residences	Teacherages
1991/92	30,741	29,542	0	1,199
1992/93	31,019	29,716	0	1,303
1993/94	31,064	29,761	0	1,303
1994/95	31,692	*30,389	0	1,303
1995/96	32,848	31,545	0	1,303
1996/97	34,215	32,912	0	1,303
1997/98	33,915	32,612	0	1,303

Notes

- Total educational space includes Band & Federal schools, teacherages (teacher residences) and student residences.
- Data for 1991/92 and subsequent years excludes on-reserve provincial and private schools.
- * Data for 1994/95 have been revised to reflect adjustments to the Capital Assets Management System after publication of the 1995 School Facilities/Joint School Agreements Summary Report.



Highlights

Between 1991/92 and 1997/98, the total amount of educational space on reserve increased by approximately 10 percent, expanding from about 30,700 to about 34,000 total square metres.

The space allocated for schools has increased from about 29,500 square metres in 1991/92 to over 32,600 square metres in 1997/98, resulting from the construction of new school facilities.

▲Atlantic▼

Economic Development▼

1. Number of Funding Recipients

2. Number of People Placed in Training Programs

3. Number of People Continuing/Placed in Employment After Training

4. Existing Businesses Expanded and Jobs Created

5. New Businesses Established and Jobs Created

Economic Development

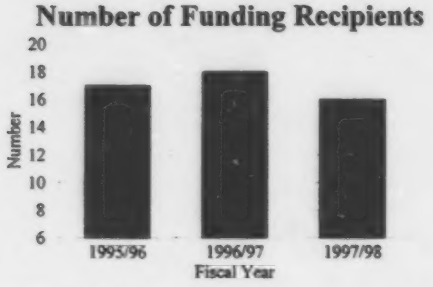
Atlantic

1. Number of Funding Recipients

Fiscal Year	Total * #
1995/96	17
1996/97	18
1997/98*	16

Notes

- *Totals are based on reports received.
- Data may be different from previously reported data as a result of amendments to the database.
- As of 1997/98 "Number of Community Economic Development Organizations" (CEDOs) and "Number of Businesses in Service Area Owned by Individual Band Members or By a Band or Tribal Council" will not be included in the Overview, as this data is no longer collected.
- The Tables 2 and 3 entitled "Total Number of People Placed in Training Programs" and "Total Number of People Continuing/ Placed in Employment After Training" are new to this edition of the Overview.



Highlight

Total number of funding recipients remained steady with an average of 17 recipients annually, between 1995/96 and 1997/98.

2. Total Number of People Placed in Training Programs

Fiscal Year	Total	Employed at time of training	Unemployed (no Social Assistance)	In receipt of Social Assistance
1995/96	1,588	414	749	425
1996/97	1,522	352	597	573
1997/98	970	200	259	511

Note

- Total number of people placed in training programs includes results achieved through funding from the CEDP and other Federal Government Departments' programs.

Highlight

Between 1995/96 and 1997/98, the number of individuals placed in training programs decreased by 39 percent.

Economic Development

[redacted]

3. Total Number of People Continuing/Placed in Employment After Training

Fiscal Year	Total Employed After Training	Continuing in Employment	Unemployed at time of training & Placed in Employment	In receipt of Social Assistance at time of training & Placed in Employment
1995/96	469	139	226	104
1996/97	411	145	132	134
1997/98	530	152	134	244

Highlight

Between 1995/96 and 1997/98, 35 percent of those trained, continued or were placed in employment. Of those who continued or were placed in employment after training, 31 percent were employed, 35 percent were unemployed and 34 percent were in receipt of social assistance.

Number Continuing/Placed After Training

4. Number of Existing Businesses Expanded and Jobs Created

Fiscal Year	Existing Businesses Expanded #	Jobs Created by Business Expansion #
1995/96	36	70
1996/97	42	69
1997/98	39	102

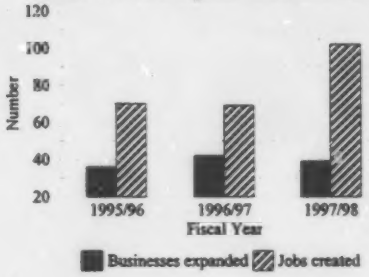
Note

- Data may be different from previously reported data as a result of amendments made to the database.

Highlight

Between 1996/97 and 1997/98, jobs created by business expansion increased by 48 percent.

Number of Expanded Businesses



5. Number of New Businesses Established and Jobs Created

Fiscal Year	New Businesses Established #	Jobs Created by Business Establishment #
1995/96	81	305
1996/97	82	197
1997/98	71	192

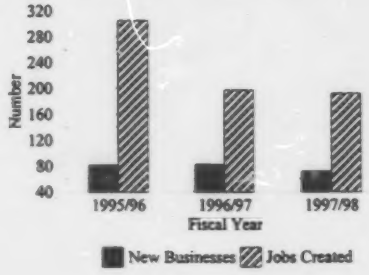
Note

- Data may be different from previously reported data as a result of amendments made to the database.

Highlight

Between 1995/96 and 1997/98, an average of 78 new businesses were established, ranging between 71 in 1997/98 and 81 in 1995/96. The number of jobs created has decreased by 37 percent from 305 to 192.

Number of New Businesses



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Education

Elementary/Secondary Education

1. Schools and Enrolment by School Type
2. Enrolment by Level & Gender
3. Enrolment by Age Group
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Post-Secondary Education

1. Post-Secondary Enrolment by Age Group & Gender
2. Post-Secondary Enrolment, Full-Time/Part-Time
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4. Major Area of Study, University
5. Major Area of Study, Community College
6. Post-Secondary Graduates by Qualification

Elementary/Secondary Education

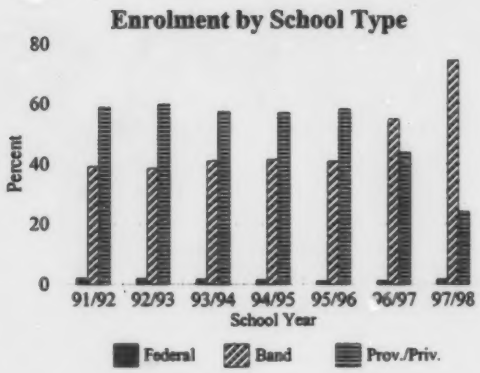
Québec

1. Number of Schools and Enrolment by School Type

School Year	Total #	Federal* #	Band* #	Provincial/ Private* #
1991/92				
# of schools	244	2	29	213
enrolment	12,786	244	4,996	7,546
1992/93				
# of schools	239	2	29	208
enrolment	13,564	240	5,217	8,107
1993/94				
# of schools	254	2	31	221
enrolment	13,491	213	5,530	7,748
1994/95				
# of schools	256	2	31	223
enrolment	13,920	206	5,773	7,941
1995/96				
# of schools	250	1	32	217
enrolment	14,408	138	5,891	8,379
1996/97				
# of schools	236	1	35	200
enrolment	11,199	126	6,156	4,917
1997/98				
# of schools	222	1	35	186
enrolment	8,705	133	6,478	2,094

Notes

- Includes Registered Indians and Non-Registered individuals living on-reserve & Inuit students in Kindergarten 4 to Grade 13, inclusively.
- Detailed information on students under the Cree-Naskapi of Quebec Act attending school in 1996/97 and 1997/98 are not available. In 1996/97 when the 3,146 students are included, Quebec's total funded students are 14,345. In 1997/98 when the 6,254 students are included, Quebec's total funded students are 14,959. These numbers have been reported inclusively in Basic Departmental Data.



Highlights

Between 1991/92 and 1995/96, elementary/secondary enrolment increased from 12,786 to over 14,959 representing a growth of 13 percent.

· * See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.

2. Total Enrolment by Level & Gender

School Year	Total #	Kindergarten * #	Elementary * #	Secondary * #
1991/92 - Total	12,786	1,818	6,297	4,671
Male	6,533	913	3,210	2,410
Female	6,253	905	3,087	2,261
1992/93 - Total	13,564	1,912	6,501	5,151
Male	6,937	962	3,304	2,671
Female	6,627	950	3,197	2,480
1993/94 - Total	13,491	2,035	6,623	4,833
Male	6,943	1,052	3,349	2,542
Female	6,548	983	3,274	2,291
1994/95 - Total	13,920	2,023	6,871	5,026
Male	7,161	1,061	3,518	2,582
Female	6,759	962	3,353	2,444
1995/96 - Total	14,408	2,099	6,862	5,447
Male	7,396	1,098	3,498	2,800
Female	7,012	1,001	3,364	2,647
1996/97 - Total	11,199	1,617	5,349	4,233
Male	5,813	822	2,765	2,226
Female	5,386	795	2,584	2,007
1997/98 - Total	8,705	1,362	3,965	3,378
Male	4,584	732	2,091	1,761
Female	4,121	630	1,874	1,617

Notes

- Includes Registered Indians and Non-Registered individuals living on-reserve & Inuit students in Kindergarten 4 to Grade 13, inclusively.
- Detailed information on students under the Cree-Naskapi of Quebec Act attending school in 1996/97 and 1997/98 are not available. In 1996/97 when the 3,146 students are included, the total funded students for Quebec are 14,345. In 1997/98 when the 6,254 students are included, Quebec's total funded students are 14,959. These numbers have been reported inclusively in Basic Departmental Data.
- Grade breakdown for Quebec: Kindergarten-K4 & K5, Elementary-grades 1-6 and Secondary-Secondaire 1- Secondaire 5.

Highlights

Between 1991/92 and 1995/96, secondary enrolment increased by 17 percent.

The percentage of elementary enrolment has decreased from 49 percent to 46 percent between 1991/92 and 1997/98.

· * See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.

Elementary/Secondary Education

Québec

3. Total Enrolment by Age Group

School Year	Total	4-6	7-13	14-18	19+
	#	#	#	#	#
1991/92 - Total	**12,786**	2,483	6,464	3,395	444
Male	6,533	1,233	3,297	1,786	217
Female	6,253	1,250	3,167	1,609	227
1992/93 - Total	**13,564**	3,046	6,623	3,457	438
Male	6,937	1,530	3,373	1,812	222
Female	6,627	1,516	3,250	1,645	216
1993/94 - Total	**13,491**	3,225	6,630	3,289	347
Male	6,943	1,643	3,358	1,746	196
Female	6,548	1,582	3,272	1,543	151
1994/95 - Total	**13,920**	3,264	6,874	3,363	419
Male	7,161	1,700	3,481	1,770	210
Female	6,759	1,564	3,393	1,593	209
1995/96 - Total	**14,408**	3,042	7,172	3,703	491
Male	7,396	1,581	3,615	1,936	264
Female	7,012	1,461	3,557	1,767	227
1996/97 - Total	**11,199**	2,354	5,701	2,804	340
Male	5,813	1,204	2,928	1,484	197
Female	5,386	1,150	2,773	1,320	143
1997/98 - Total	**8,705**	1,889	4,275	2,268	273
Male	4,584	1,000	2,225	1,211	148
Female	4,121	889	2,050	1,057	125

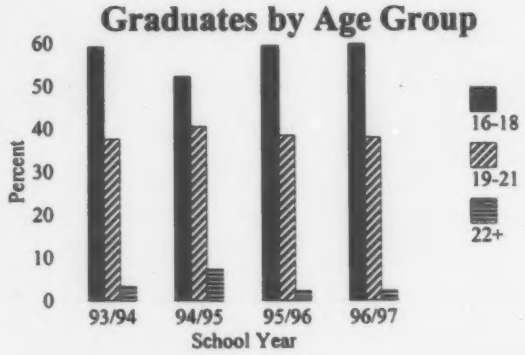
Notes
- Includes Registered Indians and Non-Registered individuals living on-reserve & Inuit students in Kindergarten 4 to Grade 13, inclusively.
- Detailed information on students under the Cree-Naskapi of Quebec Act attending school in 1996/97 and 1997/98 are not available. **In 1996/97 when the 3,146 students are included, Quebec's total funded students are 14,345. In 1997/98 when the 6,254 students are included, Quebec's total funded students are 14,959. These numbers have been reported inclusively in Basic Departmental Data.**

Highlight

The enrolment in each age group, as a percentage of the total enrolment, has remained steady between 1991/92 and 1997/98, with an average of 22 percent in the 4-6 age group, 50 percent in the 7-13 age group, 25 percent in the 14-18 age group and 3 percent over 19.

4. Graduates by Age Group

School Year	Total	16-18	19-21	22+
	#	#	#	#
1993/94 - Total	**213**	126	80	7
Male	90	56	33	1
Female	123	70	47	6
1994/95 - Total	**274**	143	111	20
Male	143	75	59	9
Female	131	68	52	11
1995/96 - Total	**185**	110	71	4
Male	67	38	27	2
Female	118	72	44	2
1996/97 - Total	**137**	82	52	3
Male	72	42	29	1
Female	65	40	23	2



Notes
- Includes Registered Indians and Non-Registered individuals living on-reserve & Inuit students in Kindergarten 4 to Grade 13, inclusively.
- Numbers in 1995/96 are different than those reported in the previous edition due to a calculation error.
- Detailed information on the number of graduates from schools under the Cree-Naskapi of Quebec Act for 1996/97 are not available and therefore not included in the respective total.

Highlight

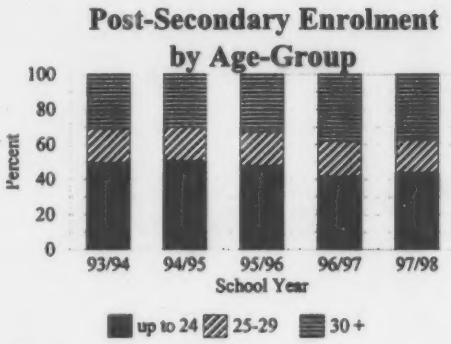
Although there is missing data for 1995/96, the average number of graduates between 1993/94 and 1996/97 was 202, ranging between 137 in 1996/97 and 274 in 1994/95.

Post-Secondary Education

Québec

1. Post-Secondary Enrolment by Age Group & Gender (November 1 Census)

School Year	Nov. 1st Census Total #	up to 24 #	25-29 #	30+ #	Funded (March 31) Total * #
1993/94 - Total	**1,961**	973	375	613	2,258
Male	675	379	124	172	
Female	1,286	594	251	441	
1994/95 - Total	**1,818**	925	347	546	2,259
Male	639	362	124	153	
Female	1,179	563	223	393	
1995/96 - Total	**1,762**	846	340	576	2,800
Male	597	332	107	158	
Female	1,165	514	233	418	
1996/97 - Total	**2,390**	1,004	478	908	2,312
Male	796	397	160	239	
Female	1,594	607	318	669	
1997/98 - Total	**2,245**	991	418	836	2,748
Male	762	391	132	239	
Female	1,483	600	286	597	



Notes

- Post-Secondary Enrolment includes Registered Indians and Inuits funded by DIAND.
- Since 1988/89, numbers include students in the University and College Entry Program (UCEP).
- 1997/98 enrolment is estimated and includes reported and non-reported counts.
- The Post-Secondary Education enrolment figures for Quebec are reported as of the November 1st Census of each year. The total November 1st census counts, which includes estimates for bands that did not report was:
  - 1993/94 - 2,258 - 1994/95 - 2,208 - 1995/96 - 2,293
  - 1996/97 - 2,770 - 1997/98 - 2,610
- * The figures in this column reflect the actual number of students funded by DIAND.
- **See Glossary of Key Terms for differences between the total number of students funded by DIAND and the November 1st Census enrolment count.**

Highlights

Post-secondary education enrolment has been consistently split at approximately 66 percent female and 34 percent male each year between 1993/94 and 1997/98.

During this period, the age group 24 and under has the highest proportion of enrolment with an average of 47 percent of total enrolment during the last five years.

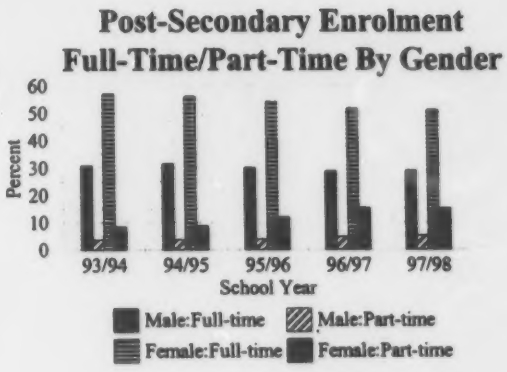
The age group 24 and under has decreased in the proportion of total enrolment, from 50 percent in 1993/94 to 44 percent in 1997/98. The 30 and over age group has increased from 31 percent in 1993/94 to 37% in 1997/98.

Post-Secondary Education

Québec

2. Post-Secondary Enrolment, Full-Time/Part-Time (November 1 Census)

School Year	Nov. 1st Census Total #	Full-time #	Part-time #	Funded (March 31) Total * #
1993/94 - Total	**1,961**	1,726	235	2,258
Male	675	605	70	
Female	1,286	1,121	165	
1994/95 - Total	**1,818**	1,594	224	2,259
Male	639	573	66	
Female	1,179	1,021	158	
1995/96 - Total	**1,762**	1,484	278	2,800
Male	597	529	68	
Female	1,165	955	210	
1996/97 - Total	**2,390**	1,917	473	2,312
Male	796	687	109	
Female	1,594	1,230	364	
1997/98 - Total	**2,245**	1,794	451	2,748
Male	762	648	114	
Female	1,483	1,146	337	



Notes

· The Post-Secondary Education enrolment figures for Quebec are reported as of the November 1st Census of each year. The total November 1st census counts, which includes estimates for bands that did not report was:

- 1993/94 - 2,258 - 1994/95 - 2,208 - 1995/96 - 2,293
- 1996/97 - 2,770 - 1997/98 - 2,610

* The figures in this column reflect the actual number of students funded by DIAND.

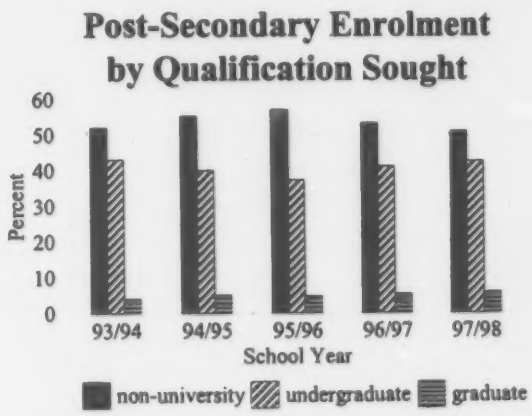
Highlight

The percentage of students undertaking full-time studies dropped by 8 percentage points from 88 percent in 1993/94 to 80 percent in 1997/98.

There has been a 6 percentage point decrease in females enrolled full-time in post-secondary studies and a corresonding 7 percentage point increase in females enrolled in post-secondary education on a part-time basis of total enrolment between 1993/94 and 1997/98.

3. Post-Secondary Enrolment by Qualification (November 1 Census)

School Year	Nov. 1st Census Enrolment #	%	Funded (March 31) Total * #
1993/94 - Total	**1,961**	100.0%	2,258
Non-University	1,019	52.0%	
Undergraduate	842	42.9%	
Graduate	77	3.9%	
Not Seeking a Qualification	23	1.2%	
1994/95 -Total	**1,818**	100.0%	2,259
Non-University	1,002	55.1%	
Undergraduate	725	39.9%	
Graduate	91	5.0%	
Not Seeking a Qualification	0	0.0%	
1995/96 -Total	**1,762**	100.0%	2,800
Non-University	1,002	56.9%	
Undergraduate	656	37.2%	
Graduate	83	4.7%	
Not Seeking a Qualification	21	1.2%	
1996/97 -Total	**2,390**	100.0%	2,312
Non-University	1,269	53.1%	
Undergraduate	977	40.9%	
Graduate	126	5.3%	
Not Seeking a Qualification	18	0.8%	
1997/98 -Total	**2,245**	100.0%	2,748
Non-University	1,140	50.8%	
Undergraduate	951	42.4%	
Graduate	127	5.7%	
Not Seeking a Qualification	27	1.2%	



Highlight

Non-university students account for over 50 percent of PSE enrolment each year since 1993/94. Enrolment in undergraduate studies account for almost 40 percent.

Notes

· The Post-Secondary Education enrolment figures for Quebec are reported as of the November 1st Census of each year. The total November 1st census counts, which includes estimates for bands that did not report was:

- 1993/94 - 2,258 - 1994/95 - 2,208 - 1995/96 - 2,293 -1996/97 - 2,770 - 1997/98 - 2,610

* The figures in this column reflect the actual number of students funded by DIAND.

Post-Secondary Education

Québec

4. Major Area of Study, University (November 1 Census)

School Year	1993/94		1994/95		1995/96		1996/97		1997/98	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Agriculture & Bio Sciences			24	3.0%	16	2.2%	22	2.0%	18	1.6%
Canadian Studies			2	0.2%	1	0.1%	2	0.2%	4	0.4%
General Arts & Sciences			97	11.9%	49	6.7%	107	9.6%	113	10.4%
Business & Commerce			97	11.9%	96	13.1%	140	12.5%	135	12.4%
Education			152	18.7%	166	22.7%	245	21.9%	274	25.1%
Engineering & Applied Sciences			30	3.7%	20	2.7%	37	3.3%	39	3.6%
Fine & Applied Arts	N/A		63	7.7%	58	7.9%	83	7.4%	69	6.3%
Health Professions			43	5.3%	55	7.5%	76	6.8%	68	6.2%
Law			39	4.8%	33	4.5%	44	3.9%	41	3.8%
Mathematics & Physical Sciences			16	2.0%	13	1.8%	13	1.2%	10	0.9%
Native Studies			35	4.3%	20	2.7%	40	3.6%	29	2.7%
Social Sciences & Services			147	18.1%	102	13.9%	150	13.4%	146	13.4%
Humanities & Related			57	7.0%	59	8.1%	92	8.2%	96	8.8%
Other			11	1.4%	44	6.0%	66	5.9%	49	4.5%
TOTAL (Nov. 1st Census)			813	100.0%	732	100.0%	1,117	100.0%	1,091	100.0%
Total Funded *	2,258		2,259		2,800		2,312		2,748	

Notes

- In 1993/94, Quebec did not report major area of study.
- The Post-Secondary Education enrolment figures for Quebec are reported as of the November 1st Census of each year. The total November 1st census counts, which includes estimates for bands that did not report was:
  - 1993/94 - 2,258
  - 1994/95 - 2,208
  - 1995/96 - 2,293
  - 1996/97 - 2,770
  - 1997/98 - 2,610

* The figures in this row reflect the actual number of students funded by DIAND.

Highlights

Enroment in Education has continued to climb from 18.7 percent of enrolment in 1994/95 to 25.1 percent in 1997/98.

Social Sciences has remained in the second highest field of enrolment with 13.4 percent in 1997/98.

5. Major Area of Study, Community College (November 1 Census)

School Year	1993/94		1994/95		1995/96		1996/97		1997/98	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Arts			37	3.7%	45	4.4%	67	5.3%	52	4.5%
Clerical			50	5.0%	56	5.4%	62	4.9%	60	5.2%
General Arts & Sciences			150	14.9%	92	8.9%	179	14.1%	186	16.1%
Business & Commerce			136	13.5%	165	16.0%	187	14.7%	167	14.5%
Education			43	4.3%	32	3.1%	47	3.7%	21	1.8%
Engineering & Applied Sciences			86	8.6%	78	7.6%	101	7.9%	101	8.8%
Fine & Applied Arts	N/A		31	3.1%	33	3.2%	31	2.4%	23	2.0%
Health Science & Related			61	6.1%	72	7.0%	76	6.0%	71	6.2%
Native Studies			5	0.5%	11	1.1%	12	0.9%	17	1.5%
Natural Sciences & Primary Industries			38	3.8%	39	3.8%	39	3.1%	35	3.0%
Social Sciences & Services			133	13.2%	114	11.1%	125	9.8%	98	8.5%
Humanities & Related			214	21.3%	236	22.9%	282	22.2%	210	18.2%
Other			21	2.1%	57	5.5%	65	5.1%	113	9.8%
TOTAL (Nov. 1st Census)			1,005	100.0%	1,030	100.0%	1,273	100.0%	1,154	100.0%
Total Funded *	2,258		2,259		2,800		2,312		2,748	

Notes

- In 1993/94, Quebec did not report major area of study.
- The Post-Secondary Education enrolment figures for Quebec are reported as of the November 1st Census of each year. The total November 1st census counts, which includes estimates for bands that did not report was:
  - 1993/94 - 2,258
  - 1994/95 - 2,208
  - 1995/96 - 2,293
  - 1996/97 - 2,770
  - 1997/98 - 2,610

* The figures in this row reflect the actual number of students funded by DIAND.

Highlights

Among community college programs, Humanities & Related enrolment leads the way with 18.2 percent of the total enrolment in 1997/98.

General Arts & Sciences and Business & Commerce are second and third with 16.2 percent and 14.5 percent

Post-Secondary Education

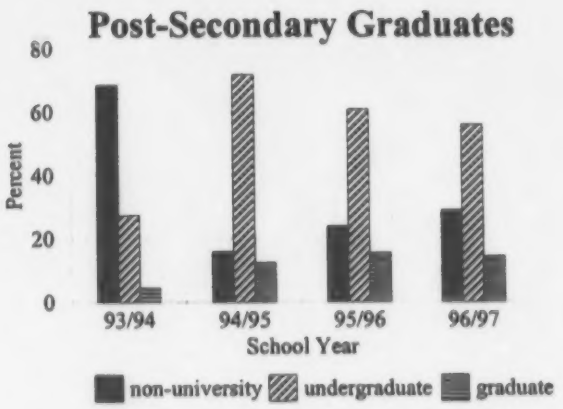
Québec

6. Post-Secondary Graduates by Qualification (November 1 Census)

School Year	Graduates #	Graduates %
1993/94 - Total	**389**	100.0%
Non-University	266	68.4%
Undergraduate	106	27.2%
Graduate	17	4.4%
Not Seeking a Qualification	0	0.0%
1994/95 -Total	**655**	100.0%
Non-University	104	15.9%
Undergraduate	470	71.8%
Graduate	80	12.2%
Not Seeking a Qualification	1	0.2%
1995/96 -Total	**534**	100.0%
Non-University	127	23.8%
Undergraduate	324	60.7%
Graduate	82	15.4%
Not Seeking a Qualification	1	0.2%
1996/97 -Total	**315**	100.0%
Non-University	91	28.9%
Undergraduate	176	55.9%
Graduate	45	14.3%
Not Seeking a Qualification	3	1.0%

Notes

- See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- Figures do not include all bands (3 bands missing).



Highlights

The percentage of students graduating from undergraduate programs has changed drastically since 1993/94 when 27.2 percent of graduates were undergraduate. In 1996/97, 55.9 percent of graduates were at the undergraduate level.

The number of post-secondary graduates at the graduate level has increased from 4.4 percent to 14.3 percent of total graduates over the same period.

Non-university graduates have been rapidly increasing since 1994/95; 15.9 percent of total graduates were at the non-university level as opposed to 23.9 percent in 1997/98.

▲Quebec▼

Indian Government Support

1. DIAND Funded Bands & Tribal Councils

2. Band Employee Benefit Plans & Employees Covered by Plans

Indian Government Support

Québec

1. Number of DIAND Funded Bands and Tribal Councils

Fiscal Year	Bands #	Sub-Communities * #	Total Bands #	Tribal Councils ** #
1991/92	30	0	30	5
1992/93	30	0	30	6
1993/94	30	0	30	6
1994/95	30	0	30	6
1995/96	30	0	30	6
1996/97	30	0	30	6
1997/98	30	0	30	6

Note

- * A sub-community is defined as a community associated with a Band (usually composed of Band members) for which the federal government has assumed some responsibility.
- ** Tribal Councils represent both DIAND funded bands and DIAND funded sub-communities, contained in the Indian Government Support database.

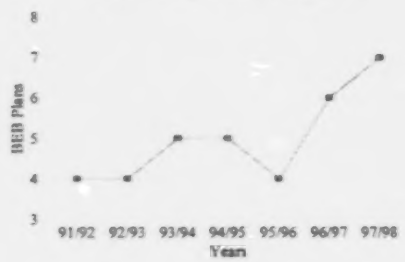
2. Number of Band Employee Benefit (BEB) Plans and Employees Covered by Plans

Fiscal Year	BEB Plans - #	Employees Covered by Plans #
1991/92	4	710
1992/93	4	914
1993/94	5	948
1994/95	5	1,052
1995/96	4	1,028
1996/97	6	1,201
1997/98	7	1,280

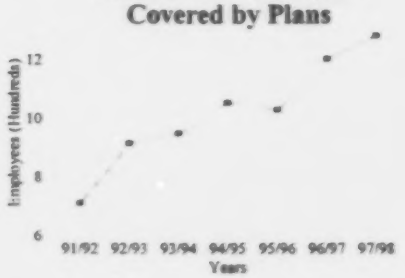
Note

- See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- RBA (Régime des Bénéfices Autochtones) is a multi-employer plan which represented approximately 950 employees in 1997/98.

Number of BEB Plans



Number of Employees Covered by Plans



Highlight

The number of Band Employee Benefit Plans has increased by 75 percent and the number of employees covered by these plans has increased by 80 percent since 1991/92.

▲ Quebec ▼

Social Support Services & Social Assistance

Social Support Services

1. Child & Family Service Agencies in Operation

2. Number of Children in Care

3. Number of Adults in Care

4. Project Haven and Other Emergency Shelters

5. Families and Persons Served by Family Violence & Related Services

6. Number of Shelters Located On & Off Reserve

7. Number of Children Placed in Day-Care Centres of Programs Funded

Social Assistance

1. Families, Persons in Families and Singles Receiving Social Assistance

2. Number of Children Out of Parental Home

Social Support Services

Québec

Child & Family Services

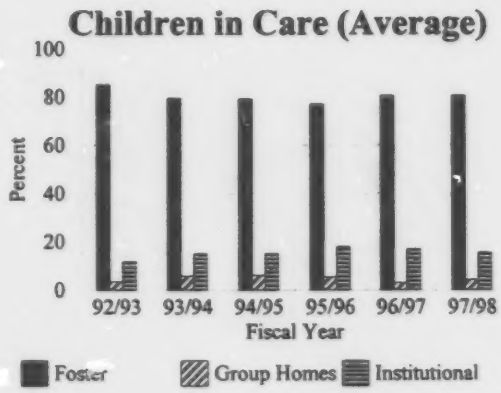
1. Number of Child & Family Service Agencies in Operation

Fiscal Year	Child & Family Service Agencies #
1993/94	10
1994/95	10
1995/96	11
1996/97	11
1997/98	12

Child Care

2. Number of Care Days and Average Number of Children in Care

Fiscal Year	Care days #	Average No. of Children in care * #	No. of Children in Care as of March 31 #
1992/93			
Foster Care	127,384	349	461
Group Homes	4,840	13	24
Institutional Care	17,543	48	72
1993/94			
Foster Care	115,684	317	415
Group Homes	8,266	23	26
Institutional Care	21,587	59	67
1994/95			
Foster Care	108,963	299	314
Group Homes	8,139	22	34
Institutional Care	20,745	57	72
1995/96			
Foster Care	106,577	292	432
Group Homes	7,153	20	15
Institutional Care	24,605	67	120
1996/97			
Foster Care	143,277	393	513
Group Homes	5,025	14	15
Institutional Care	29,846	82	98
1997/98			
Foster Care	141,658	388	504
Group Homes	7,152	20	19
Institutional Care	27,304	75	97



Notes

- See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- The 1992/93 to 1994/95 actuals are taken from the June 1992, July 1993 & 1994 Annual Child & Family Services Forms.
- Data may differ from previously reported data as a result of edit review of historical data.
- * The average number of children in care is obtained by dividing the total number of care-days by 365.

Highlights

The average number of children in care increased by 18 percent between 1992/93 and 1997/98, from 410 to 483.

Since 1995/96, the average number of children in foster care has increased by 33 percent, from 292 in 1995/96 to 388 in 1997/98.

Social Support Services

Québec

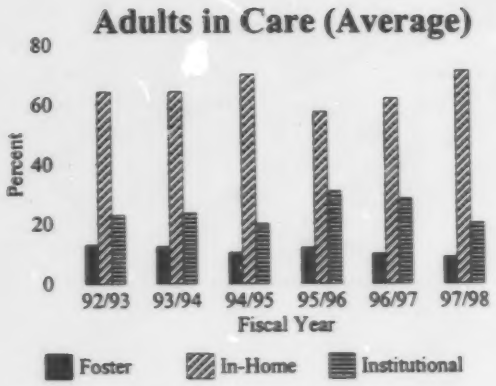
Adult Care

3. Number of Care Days and Average Number of Individuals

Fiscal Year	Care days	Average No. of Adults *	Individuals in care as of March 31
	#	#	#
1992/93			
Foster Care	8,392	23	28
In-Home Care	41,565	114	434
Institutional Care	14,726	40	44
1993/94			
Foster Care	8,533	23	28
In-Home Care	44,227	121	465
Institutional Care	16,167	44	48
1994/95			
Foster Care	8,266	23	27
In-Home Care	56,014	153	494
Institutional Care	15,845	43	44
1995/96			
Foster Care	7,279	20	23
In-Home Care	35,157	96	455
Institutional Care	18,865	52	59
1996/97			
Foster Care	7,586	21	30
In-Home Care	47,521	130	457
Institutional Care	21,670	59	56
1997/98			
Foster Care	9,880	27	34
In-Home Care	80,180	220	733
Institutional Care	22,787	62	77

Notes

- See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- All information is extracted from the Annual Adult Care Summary Forms.
- Data pertaining to care days may differ from previously reported data as a result of edit reviews of historical data.
- * The average number of adults in care is calculated by dividing the total number off care days by 365.



Highlight

The average number of adults in care has increased by 75 percent, from 177 in 1992/93 to 309 in 1997/98, with an average of 212 adults in care annually.

Family Violence

4. Total Number of Project Haven & Other Emergency Shelters

Fiscal Year	Project Haven	Other
	#	#
1992/93	4	0
1993/94	4	0
1994/95	4	0
1995/96	4	0
1996/97	4	0
1997/98	4	0

Notes

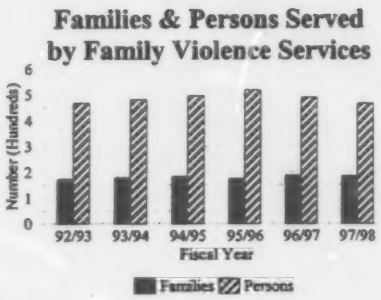
- Project Haven shelters are mostly located on-reserve and shelters in the 'Other' category are mostly located off-reserve.

Social Support Services

Québec

5. Total Number of Families and Persons Served by Family Violence, Protection & Related Services

Fiscal Year	Families #	Persons #	# of Nights Spent In Shelter	Non-resident services
1992/93	172	466	5,329	13
1993/94	178	480	5,489	12
1994/95	182	494	5,467	12
1995/96	174	517	5,209	12
1996/97	186	488	5,587	0
1997/98	184	465	4,874	0



Notes

- Length of stay refers to the number of nights that family members remained in the shelter (ex: a family of 3 staying for 2 nights would represent a total of 6 nights.)
- Non-residential services refers to the number of clients receiving information or counselling, but who do not stay overnight.

Highlight

An average of 485 people were served by Family Violence services between 1992/93 and 1997/98.

6. Total Number of Shelters Located On & Off Reserve, Bands Served, Units and Beds

Fiscal Year	Shelters #	Bands served #	Units #	Beds #
1992/93				
On-reserve	4	18	14	28
Off-reserve	0	0	0	0
1993/94				
On-reserve	4	18	14	28
Off-reserve	0	0	0	0
1994/95				
On-reserve	4	18	14	28
Off-reserve	0	0	0	0
1995/96				
On-reserve	4	18	14	28
Off-reserve	0	0	0	0
1996/97				
On-reserve	4	18	14	28
Off-reserve	0	0	0	0
1997/98				
On-reserve	4	18	14	28
Off-reserve	0	0	0	0

Social Support Services

• Québec

Other Services

7. Number of Child/Infant Day Care Centres or Programs Funded and Children Placed in Day Care

Fiscal Year	Day Care centres #	Children placed in day care #
1992/93	Does not apply for Québec	
1993/94		
1994/95		
1995/96		
1996/97		
1997/98		

Note

· DIAND does not fund these programs in Québec.

Social Assistance

Québec

1. Average Monthly Number of Families, Persons in Families and Singles Receiving Social Assistance

Fiscal Year	Average Number of Families # A	Average Number of Persons in Families # B	Average Number of Singles # C	Average Number of Beneficiaries # B+C
1992/93				
On and Off-Reserve	2,756	8,178	3,369	11,547
On-Reserve	2,756	8,178	3,369	11,547
Off-Reserve	0	0	0	0
1993/94				
On and Off-Reserve	2,824	9,148	2,861	12,009
On-Reserve	2,824	9,148	2,861	12,009
Off-Reserve	0	0	0	0
1994/95				
On and Off-Reserve	2,708	9,151	3,136	12,287
On-Reserve	2,708	9,151	3,136	12,287
Off-Reserve	0	0	0	0
1995/96				
On and Off-Reserve	2,572	8,641	2,964	11,605
On-Reserve	2,572	8,641	2,964	11,605
Off-Reserve	0	0	0	0
1996/97				
On and Off-Reserve	2,751	9,142	3,226	12,368
On-Reserve	2,751	9,142	3,226	12,368
Off-Reserve	0	0	0	0
1997/98				
On and Off-Reserve	2,726	9,423	3,123	12,546
On-Reserve	2,726	9,423	3,123	12,546
Off-Reserve	0	0	0	0

Notes

- Data may differ from previously reported data as a result of edit reviews of historical data.
- Beneficiaries include the number of persons in families plus the number of singles.
- There are no off-reserve Registered Indians funded in Quebec.
- These figures may include non-registered individuals living on-reserve. Social Assistance is provided to all eligible individuals living on-reserve.
- These figures do not include data from self-governing First Nations as they are funded through other allocation mechanisms. These populations must be excluded from the total population before a dependency rate can be calculated.
- The number of social assistance recipients reflects a combination of data received from First Nations on the reimbursement of actuals and from First Nations funded through "fixed volume" commitments.

Highlight

The average monthly number of beneficiaries receiving social assistance was 12,060, ranging slightly between 1992/93 and 1997/98.

2. Average Monthly Number of Children Out of Parental Home (COPH) by Funding Type (AFA and NON-AFA)

Fiscal Year	COPH - AFA #	COPH - NON AFA #	TOTAL #
1992/93			
1993/94			
1994/95	Not Applicable		
1995/96			
1996/97			
1997/98			

Note

- Province of Quebec does not have a COPH program, therefore there is no COPH program on-reserve.

▲Quebec▼

Capital Facilities & Maintenance

1. Number of Housing Units

2. Housing Conditions

3. Electrification and Fire Protection Services

4. Water Delivery & Sewage Disposal Systems

5. Funded Capital Assets

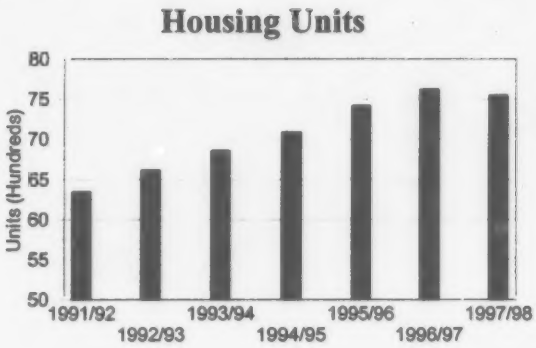
6. Educational Space On Reserve

Capital Facilities & Maintenance

Québec

1. Housing Units

Fiscal Year	Reserves with Housing Units #	Housing Units * #	Special Purpose Housing Units * #	New Housing Units * #	Housing Units Deleted* #
1991/92	28	6,348	0	N/A	N/A
1992/93	28	6,613	88	401	136
1993/94	27	6,858	88	393	135
1994/95	27	7,091	88	263	30
1995/96	27	7,420	88	264	26
1996/97	27	7,625	104	233	28
1997/98	27	7,552	277	161	34



Notes

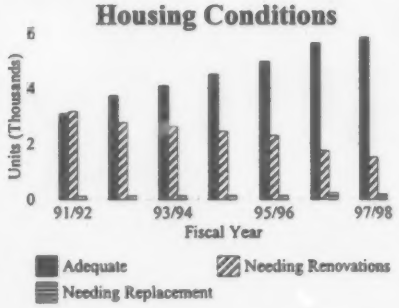
- * See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- Housing units = Replacement + Renovations + Adequate.
- Quebec data exclvdes dwellings in Inuit communities of Northern Quebec as well as dwellings of bands under James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement since 1984.
- Housing data reported for 1997/98 are as of August 31, 1998 and reflects adjustments made to the 1997/98 Capital Management Database.
- Data on New Housing Units and Housing Units Deleted were not collected in 1991/92.
- Data presented are based on information provided by First Nations.

Highlights

The number of housing units on reserve has increased by 19 percent, rising from 6,348 in 1991/92 to 7,552 in 1997/98.

2. Housing Conditions

Fiscal Year	Adequate Units * #	Units Renovated * #	Units in Need of Renovations * #	Units Requiring Basic Indoor Plumbing * #	Units in Need of Replacement * #
1991/92	3,072	N/A	3,163	32	113
1992/93	3,728	0	2,752	32	133
1993/94	4,094	210	2,628	1	136
1994/95	4,503	175	2,446	1	142
1995/96	4,974	166	2,298	0	148
1996/97	5,639	176	1,753	0	233
1997/98	5,837	210	1,516	0	199



Notes

- * See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- Adequate Units = Total Housing units - (Units in need of Renovation + Units in need of Replacement).
- Housing data reported for 1997/98 are as of August 31, 1998 and reflects adjustments made to the 1997/98 Capital Management Database.

Highlights

The adequate housing units as a percentage of total units has increased from 48 percent in 1991/92 to 77 percent in 1997/98.

The number of units in need of renovations has decreased from 50 to 20 percent between 1991/92 and 1997/98.

Capital Facilities & Maintenance

Québec

3. Electrification and Fire Protection Services

Fiscal Year	Reserves with Housing Units	Electrification *			Fire Protection *+		
		Adequate	Inadequate	No service	Adequate	Inadequate	No service
	#	#	#	#	#	#	#
1991/92	28	28	0	0	23	5	0 *
1992/93	28	28	0	0	21	7	0
1993/94	27	27	0	0	21	6	0
1994/95	27	27	0	0	21	6	0
1995/96	27	27	0	0	24	3	0
1996/97	27	27	0	0	24	3	0
1997/98	27	27	0	0	24	3	0

Notes

- * See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- Housing data reported for 1997/98 are as of August 31, 1998 and reflects adjustments made to the 1997/98 Capital Management Database.
- + 1991/92 fire protection figures are based on old categories of fire protection adequacy. Definitions for fire protection adequacy were revised in 1992/93.
- Departmental levels of service standards for fire protection and electrification are only applicable to sites with 10 or more housing units.

Highlights

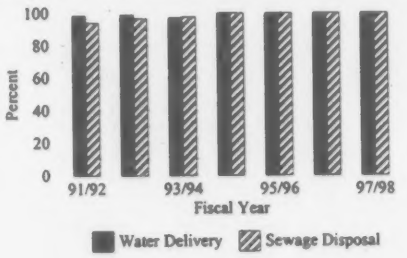
All reserves with housing units have had adequate electrification service in Quebec, over the past seven years.

The level of fire protection service has risen from 75 to 89 percent for all reserves with housing units between 1992/93 and 1997/98.

4. Water Delivery & Sewage Disposal Systems

Fiscal Year	Housing units	Water Delivery System		Sewage Disposal System	
		Service	No service	Service	No service
	#	#	#	#	#
1991/92	6,348	6,238	110	5,960	388
1992/93	6,613	6,545	68	6,381	232
1993/94	6,858	6,660	198	6,691	167
1994/95	7,091	7,091	0	7,091	0
1995/96	7,420	7,420	0	7,420	0
1996/97	7,625	7,625	0	7,625	0
1997/98	7,552	7,552	0	7,552	0

On-Reserve Dwelling With Water Delivery Systems and Sewage Disposal



Notes

- See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- Data may be different from previously reported data as a result of edit reviews of historical data.
- Housing data reported for 1997/98 are as of August 31, 1998 and reflects adjustments made to the 1997/98 Capital Management Database.

Highlight

All reserves with housing units have had a Water Delivery System and Sewage Disposal System in Quebec since 1994/95.

Capital Facilities & Maintenance

Québec

5. Funded Capital Assets (excluding houses)

Fiscal Year	Total New assets #	Buildings #	Utilities #	Grounds #	Roads & Bridges #	Service Utility Vehicles #	Assets constructed with a replacement value exceeding 1 M dollars * #
1991	88	17	48	0	22	1	4
1992	120	21	75	0	22	2	5
1993	125	17	76	0	29	3	5
1994	154	39	80	0	32	3	5
1995	115	22	74	0	15	4	0
1996	115	30	67	0	14	4	6
1997	112	36	58	0	17	1	5

Notes

- The year corresponds with the year construction was completed or when the asset was acquired.
- *The year corresponds to year of construction, but values are based on asset replacement values in 1997 dollars.

Highlight

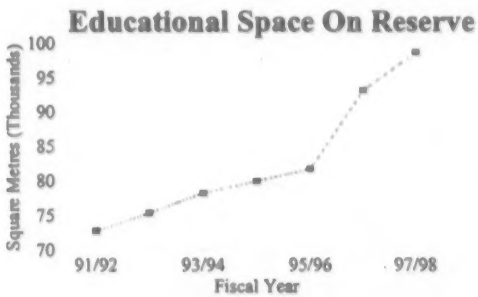
In the seven years from 1991 to 1997, Quebec acquired over 800 new capital assets of which 58 percent consisted of utilities, and buildings accounted for 22 percent.

6. Educational Space On Reserve

Fiscal Year	Total Space Sq. Metres	Schools	Student Residences	Teacherages
1991/92	84,243	72,786	4,783	6,674
1992/93	84,050	75,353	0	8,697
1993/94	86,793	78,254	0	8,539
1994/95	89,417	*80,011	0	9,406
1995/96	91,196	81,757	0	9,439
1996/97	103,039	93,163	0	9,876
1997/98	109,268	98,684	0	10,584

Notes

- Total educational space includes Band & Federal schools, teacherages (teacher residences) and student residences.
- Data for 1991/92 and subsequent years excludes on-reserve provincial and private schools.
- * Data for 1994/95 have been revised to reflect adjustments to the Capital Assets Management System after publication of the 1995 School Facilities/Joint School Agreements Summary Report.



Highlights

The total educational space on reserve has increased by 30 percent over the last seven years. The total square metres increased from about 84,200 in 1991/92 to over 109,000 in 1997/98.

The space allocated for schools has increased from about 72,700 square metres in 1991/92 to over 98,600 square metres in 1997/98, resulting from the construction of new school facilities.

▲Quebec▼

Economic Development▾

1. Number of Funding Recipients

2. Number of People Placed in Training Programs

3. Number of People Continuing/Placed in Employment After Training

4. Existing Businesses Expanded and Jobs Created

5. New Businesses Established and Jobs Created

Economic Development

Québec

1. Number of Funding Recipients

Fiscal Year	Total * #
1995/96	40
1996/97	40
1997/98*	45

Notes

- *Totals are based on reports received.
- Data may be different from previously reported data as a result of amendments to the database.
- As of 1997/98 "Number of Community Economic Development Organizations" (CEDOs) and "Number of Businesses in Service Area Owned by Individual Band Members or By a Band or Tribal Council" will not be included in the Overview, as these data are no longer collected.
- The Tables 2 and 3 entitled "Total Number of People Placed in Training Programs" and "Total Number of People Continuing/ Placed in Employment After Training" are new to this edition of the Overview.

Number of Funding Recipients

Highlight

Number of funding recipients increased by five between 1995/96 and 1997/98.

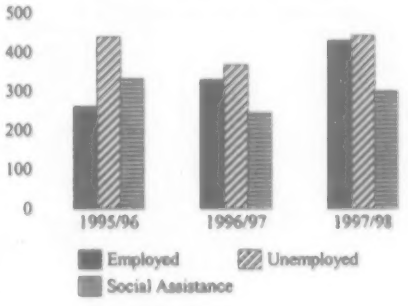
2. Total Number of People Placed in Training Programs

Fiscal Year	Total	Employed at time of training	Unemployed (no Social Assistance)	In receipt of Social Assistance
1995/96	1,027	259	437	331
1996/97	937	328	366	243
1997/98	1,167	428	441	298

Note

- Total number of people placed in training programs includes results achieved through funding from the CEDP and other Federal Government Departments' programs.

Number in Training



Highlight

Between 1995/96 and 1997/98, a total of 3,131 individuals were placed in training programs. 28 percent of these individuals were in receipt of social assistance, 40 percent were unemployed and 32 percent were employed at the time of training.

Economic Development

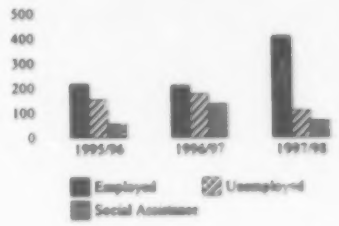
Quebec

3. Total Number of People Continuing/Placed in Employment After Training

Fiscal Year	Total Employed After Training	Continuing in Employment	Unemployed at time of training & Placed in Employment	In receipt of Social Assistance at time of training & Placed in Employment
1995/96	423	216	152	55
1996/97	519	209	175	135
1997/98	584	408	108	68

Highlight
Between 1995/96 and 1997/98, 49 percent of those trained, continued or were placed in employment. Of those who continued or were placed in employment after training, 55 percent were employed, while 29 percent were unemployed and 17 percent were in receipt of social assistance.

Number Continuing/Placed After Training



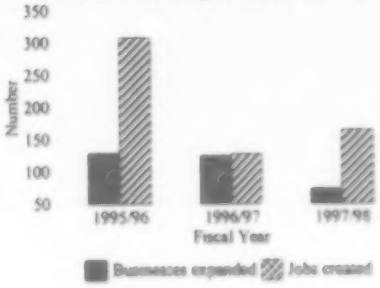
4. Number of Existing Businesses Expanded and Jobs Created

Fiscal Year	Existing Businesses Expanded #	Jobs Created by Business Expansion #
1995/96	128	308
1996/97	124	127
1997/98	73	164

Note
Data may be different from previously reported data as a result of amendments made to the database.

Highlight
Between 1995/96 and 1997/98, the number of businesses expanded has decreased by 43 percent.

Number of Expanded Businesses



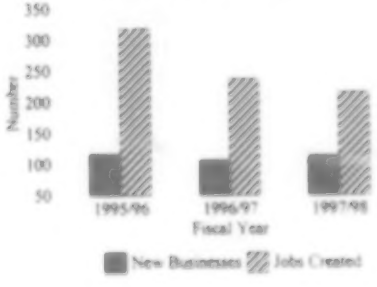
5. Number of New Businesses Established and Jobs Created

Fiscal Year	New Businesses Established #	Jobs Created by Business Establishment #
1995/96	116	318
1996/97	106	237
1997/98	113	215

Note
Data may be different from previously reported data as a result of amendments made to the database.

Highlight
Between 1995/96 and 1997/98, there were an average of 112 new businesses established every year, ranging between 106 in 1996/97 and 116 in 1995/96. The number of jobs created has decreased by 32 percent from 318 to 215.

Number of New Businesses



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▲Ontario▼

Education

Elementary/Secondary Education

1. Schools and Enrolment by School Type

2. Enrolment by Level & Gender

3. Enrolment by Age Group

4. Graduates by Age Group

Post-Secondary Education

1. Post-Secondary Enrolment by Age Group & Gender

2. Post-Secondary Enrolment, Full-Time/Part-Time

3. Post-Secondary Enrolment by Qualification

4. Major Area of Study, University

5. Major Area of Study, Community College

6. Post-Secondary Graduates by Qualification

Elementary/Secondary Education

Ontario

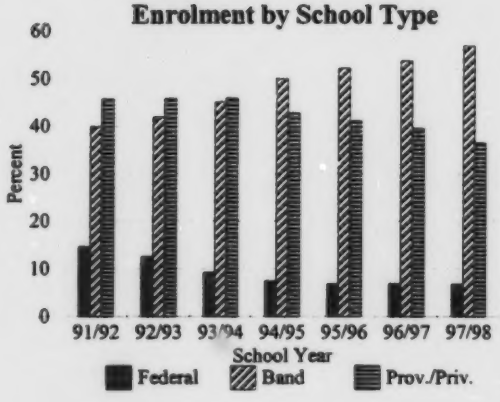
1. Number of Schools and Enrolment by School Type

School Year	Total	Federal*	Band*	Provincial/ Private*
	#	#	#	#
1991/92				
# of schools	**410**	17	56	337
enrolment	**17,353**	2,522	6,907	7,924
1992/93				
# of schools	**426**	14	60	352
enrolment	**18,607**	2,326	7,784	8,497
1993/94				
# of schools	**431**	11	66	354
enrolment	**18,959**	1,740	8,535	8,684
1994/95				
# of schools	**435**	7	83	345
enrolment	**19,777**	1,465	9,863	8,449
1995/96				
# of schools	**452**	6	83	363
enrolment	**20,573**	1,391	10,732	8,450
1996/97				
# of schools	**454**	6	96	352
enrolment	**21,138**	1,448	11,346	8,344
1997/98				
# of schools	**451**	6	96	349
enrolment	**22,355**	1,502	12,695	8,158

Notes

· Includes Registered Indians and Non-Registered individuals living on-reserve & Inuit students in Kindergarten 4 to Grade 13, inclusively.

· * See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.



Highlights

Total enrolment between 1991/92 and 1997/98 increased by 29 percent from 17,353 students in 1991/92 to 22,355 students in 1997/98.

The number of students enrolled in band administered schools increased by 84 percent, or almost 6,000 students over the same period.

2. Total Enrolment by Level & Gender

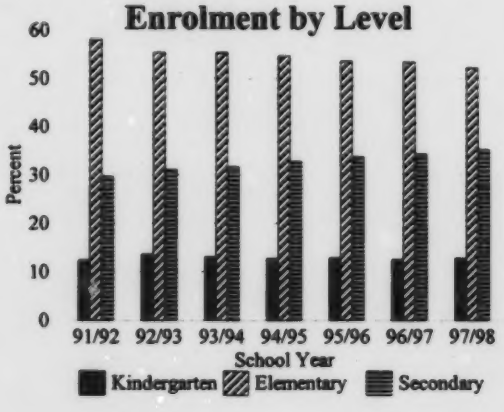
School Year	Total	Kindergarten *	Elementary *	Secondary *
	#	#	#	#
1991/92 - Total	**17,353**	2,154	10,057	5,142
Male	8,840	1,112	5,094	2,634
Female	8,513	1,042	4,963	2,508
1992/93 - Total	**18,607**	2,541	10,300	5,766
Male	9,462	1,308	5,264	2,890
Female	9,145	1,233	5,036	2,876
1993/94 - Total	**18,959**	2,472	10,480	6,007
Male	9,604	1,286	5,309	3,009
Female	9,355	1,186	5,171	2,998
1994/95 - Total	**19,777**	2,512	10,787	6,478
Male	10,007	1,277	5,570	3,160
Female	9,770	1,235	5,217	3,318
1995/96 - Total	**20,573**	2,636	11,008	6,929
Male	10,372	1,347	5,697	3,328
Female	10,201	1,289	5,311	3,601
1996/97 - Total	**21,138**	2,637	11,263	7,238
Male	10,719	1,315	5,908	3,496
Female	10,419	1,322	5,355	3,742
1997/98 - Total	**22,355**	2,843	11,646	7,866
Male	11,201	1,446	6,059	3,696
Female	11,154	1,397	5,587	4,170

Notes

· Includes Registered Indians and Non-Registered individuals living on-reserve & Inuit students in Kindergarten 4 to Grade 13, inclusively.

· Grade breakdown for Ontario: Kindergarten-K4 & K5, Elementary-grades 1-8 and Secondary-grades 9-13 & Special Students.

· * See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.



Highlight

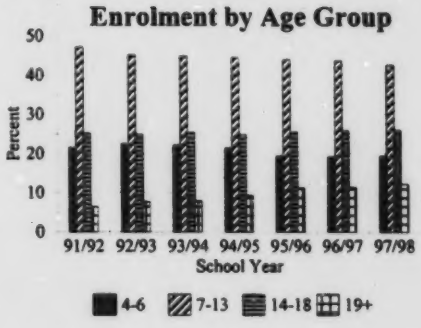
The number of secondary level students increased by over 50 percent between 1991/92 and 1997/98, accounting for 54 percent of the increase in total enrolment.

Elementary/Secondary Education

Ontario

3. Total Enrolment by Age Group

School Year	Total	4-6	7-13	14-18	19+
	#	#	#	#	#
1991/92 - Total	**17,353**	3,719	8,171	4,357	1,106
Male	8,840	1,920	4,072	2,298	550
Female	8,513	1,799	4,099	2,059	556
1992/93 - Total	**18,607**	4,173	8,399	4,612	1,423
Male	9,462	2,153	4,236	2,402	671
Female	9,145	2,020	4,163	2,210	752
1993/94 - Total	**18,959**	4,185	8,483	4,811	1,480
Male	9,604	2,155	4,252	2,520	677
Female	9,355	2,030	4,231	2,291	803
1994/95 - Total	**19,777**	4,234	8,799	4,902	1,842
Male	10,007	2,173	4,481	2,541	812
Female	9,770	2,061	4,318	2,361	1,030
1995/96 - Total	**20,573**	3,969	9,045	5,247	2,312
Male	10,372	2,002	4,673	2,666	1,031
Female	10,201	1,967	4,372	2,581	1,281
1996/97 - Total	**21,138**	4,055	9,225	5,454	2,404
Male	10,719	2,047	4,792	2,748	1,132
Female	10,419	2,008	4,433	2,706	1,272
1997/98 - Total	**22,355**	4,272	9,646	5,588	2,849
Male	11,201	2,149	5,003	2,803	1,246
Female	11,154	2,123	4,643	2,785	1,603

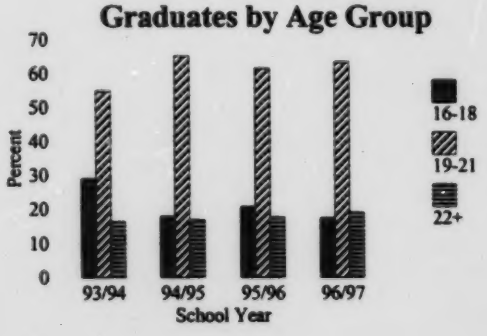


Note
- Includes Registered Indians and Non-Registered individuals living on-reserve & Inuit students in Kindergarten 4 to Grade 13, inclusively.

Highlight
The number of students in the 19 + age group has more than doubled over the past seven years, from 1,106 in 1991/92 to 2,849 in 1997/98.

4. Graduates by Age Group

School Year	Total	16-18	19-21	22+
	#	#	#	#
1993/94 - Total	**453**	131	248	74
Male	202	49	122	31
Female	251	82	126	43
1994/95 - Total	**379**	68	247	64
Male	164	14	126	24
Female	215	54	121	40
1995/96 - Total	**473**	98	291	84
Male	227	36	164	27
Female	246	62	127	57
1996/97 - Total	**539**	94	342	103
Male	259	37	177	45
Female	280	57	165	58



Notes
- Includes Registered Indians and Non-Registered individuals living on-reserve & Inuit students in Kindergarten 4 to Grade 13, inclusively.
- Numbers in 1995/96 are different than those reported in the previous edition due to a calculation error.

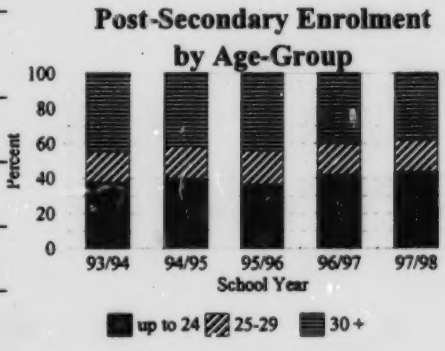
Highlight
The average number of graduates per year was 461 between 1993/94 and 1996/97, ranging between 379 in 1994/95 to 539 in 1996/97.

Post-Secondary Education

Ontario

1. Post-Secondary Enrolment by Age Group & Gender (November 1 Census)

School Year	Nov. 1st Census Total #	up to 24 #	25-29 #	30+ #	Funded (March 31) Total * #
1993/94 - Total	**4,736**	1,790	831	2,115	6,631
Male	1,922	765	348	809	
Female	2,814	1,025	483	1,306	
1994/95 - Total	**5,749**	2,288	1,073	2,388	6,236
Male	2,130	907	420	803	
Female	3,619	1,381	653	1,585	
1995/96 - Total	**6,765**	2,471	1,301	2,993	7,524
Male	2,392	956	485	951	
Female	4,373	1,515	816	2,042	
1996/97 - Total	**5,700**	2,398	1,009	2,293	7,332
Male	2,050	950	374	726	
Female	3,650	1,448	635	1,567	
1997/98 - Total	**6,287**	2,739	1,153	2,395	6,925
Male	2,247	1,091	425	731	
Female	4,040	1,648	728	1,664	



Notes

- Post-Secondary Enrolment includes Registered Indians and Inuits funded by DIAND.
- Since 1988/89, numbers include students in the University and College Entry Program (UCEP).
- 1997/98 enrolment is estimated and includes reported and non-reported counts.
- The Post-Secondary Education enrolment figures for Quebec are reported as of the November 1st Census of each year. The total November 1st census counts, which includes estimates for bands that did not report was:
  - 1993/94 - 5,630
  - 1994/95 - 6,291
  - 1995/96 - 7,155
  - 1996/97 - 5,792
  - 1997/98 - 6,287

* The figures in this column reflect the actual number of students funded by DIAND.

- See Glossary of Key Terms for differences between the total number of students funded by DIAND and the November 1st Census enrolment count.

Highlights

The age group 30+ accounts for the largest proportion of post-secondary enrolment in Ontario. Over the last five years, this group has made up 42 percent of total enrolment.

The proportion of female students has increased slightly from 59 to 64 percent of all students between 1993/94 and 1997/98.

Post-Secondary Education

Ontario

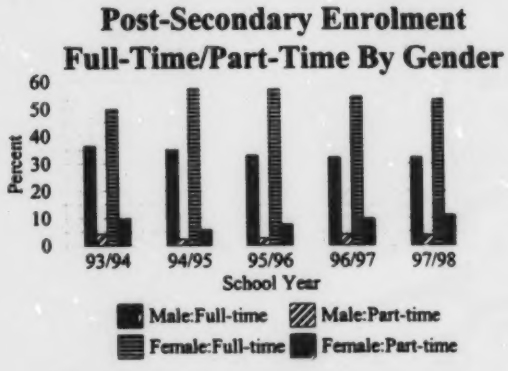
2. Post-Secondary Enrolment, Full-Time/Part-Time (November 1 Census)

School Year	Nov. 1st Census Total #	Full-time #	Part-time #	Funded (March 31) Total * #
1993/94 - Total	**4,736**	4,081	655	6,631
Male	1,922	1,722	200	
Female	2,814	2,359	455	
1994/95 - Total	**5,749**	5,299	450	6,236
Male	2,130	2,003	127	
Female	3,619	3,296	323	
1995/96 - Total	**6,765**	6,083	682	7,524
Male	2,392	2,219	173	
Female	4,373	3,864	509	
1996/97 - Total	**5,700**	4,932	768	7,332
Male	2,050	1,826	224	
Female	3,650	3,106	544	
1997/98 - Total	**6,287**	5,375	912	6,925
Male	2,247	2,022	225	
Female	4,040	3,353	687	

Notes

- The Post-Secondary Education enrolment figures for Quebec are reported as of the November 1st Census of each year. The total November 1st census counts, which includes estimates for bands that did not report was:
  - 1993/94 - 5,630 - 1994/95 - 6,291 - 1995/96 - 7,155
  - 1996/97 - 5,792 - 1997/98 - 6,287

* The figures in this column reflect the actual number of students funded by DIAND.



Highlight

The enrolment of female students has been increasing since 1993/94. The percentage of full-time students who are female increased from 58 to 62 percent between 1993/94 and 1997/98 and 69 to 75 percent for part-time students.

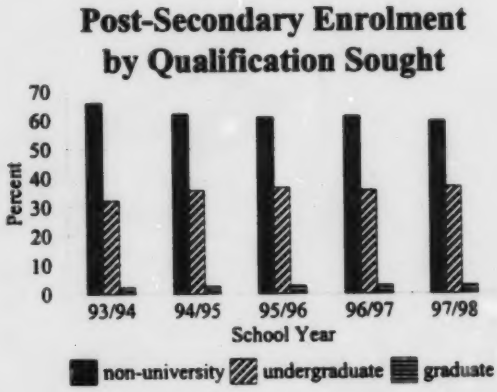
3. Post-Secondary Enrolment by Qualification (November 1 Census)

School Year	Nov. 1st Census Enrolment #	%	Funded (March 31) Total * #
1993/94 - Total	**4,736**	100.0%	6,631
Non-University	3,116	65.8%	
Undergraduate	1,519	32.1%	
Graduate	101	2.1%	
Not Seeking a Qualification	0	0.0%	
1994/95 -Total	**5,749**	100.0%	6,236
Non-University	3,563	62.0%	
Undergraduate	2,038	35.4%	
Graduate	147	2.6%	
Not Seeking a Qualification	1	0.0%	
1995/96 -Total	**6,765**	100.0%	7,524
Non-University	4,109	60.7%	
Undergraduate	2,467	36.5%	
Graduate	180	2.7%	
Not Seeking a Qualification	9	0.1%	
1996/97 -Total	**5,700**	100.0%	7,332
Non-University	3,485	61.1%	
Undergraduate	2,027	35.6%	
Graduate	161	2.8%	
Not Seeking a Qualification	27	0.5%	
1997/98 -Total	**6,287**	100.0%	6,925
Non-University	3,738	59.5%	
Undergraduate	2,306	36.7%	
Graduate	169	2.7%	
Not Seeking a Qualification	74	1.2%	

Notes

- The Post-Secondary Education enrolment figures for Quebec are reported as of the November 1st Census of each year. The total November 1st census counts, which includes estimates for bands that did not report was:
  - 1993/94 - 5,630 - 1994/95 - 6,291 - 1995/96 - 7,155
  - 1996/97 - 5,792 - 1997/98 - 6,287

* The figures in this column reflect the actual number of students funded by DIAND.



Highlight

The number of enrolments in non-university programs increased by 20 percent while that of undergraduate studies increased by 52 percent between 1993/94 and 1997/98.

Post-Secondary Education

Ontario

4. Major Area of Study, University (November 1 Census)

School Year	1993/94		1994/95		1995/96		1996/97		1997/98	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Agriculture & Bio Sciences	34	2.1%	35	2.0%	35	1.3%	48	2.2%	68	2.7%
Canadian Studies	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	4	0.2%	9	0.4%
General Arts & Sciences	319	19.7%	249	14.0%	425	16.3%	334	15.2%	385	15.5%
Business & Commerce	100	6.2%	122	6.8%	173	6.6%	156	7.1%	179	7.2%
Education	202	12.5%	232	13.0%	507	19.5%	419	19.1%	449	18.1%
Engineering & Applied Sciences	49	3.0%	59	3.3%	98	3.8%	79	3.6%	103	4.1%
Fine & Applied Arts	38	2.3%	59	3.3%	83	3.2%	63	2.9%	85	3.4%
Health Professions	91	5.6%	153	8.6%	152	5.8%	124	5.7%	149	6.0%
Law	83	5.1%	124	7.0%	127	4.9%	98	4.5%	112	4.5%
Mathematics & Physical Sciences	45	2.8%	71	4.0%	66	2.5%	41	1.9%	37	1.5%
Native Studies	0	0.0%	34	1.9%	74	2.8%	76	3.5%	101	4.1%
Social Sciences & Services	348	21.5%	376	21.1%	625	24.0%	506	23.1%	569	22.9%
Humanities & Related	27	1.7%	37	2.1%	73	2.8%	86	3.9%	94	3.8%
Other	284	17.5%	231	13.0%	166	6.4%	158	7.2%	145	5.8%
TOTAL (Nov. 1st Census)	**1,620**	100.0%	**1,782**	100.0%	**2,605**	100.0%	**2,192**	100.0%	**2,485**	100.0%
Total Funded *	6,631		6,236		7,524		7,332		6,925	

Notes

· The Post-Secondary Education enrolment figures for Quebec are reported as of the November 1st Census of each year. The total November 1st census counts, which includes estimates for bands that did not report was:

- 1993/94 - 5,630 - 1994/95 - 6,291 - 1995/96 - 7,155
- 1996/97 - 5,792 - 1997/98 - 6,287

* The figures in this row reflect the actual number of students funded by DIAND.

Highlight

Social Sciences & Services has the highest enrolment among university programs with 22.9 percent of total enrolment in 1997/98. Education is second (18.1 percent) and General Arts & Sciences is third (15.5 percent).

5. Major Area of Study, Community College (November 1 Census)

School Year	1993/94		1994/95		1995/96		1996/97		1997/98	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Arts	7	0.2%	68	1.7%	78	1.9%	81	2.3%	101	2.7%
Clerical	169	5.4%	167	4.3%	197	4.7%	175	5.0%	164	4.3%
General Arts & Sciences	294	9.4%	581	14.8%	511	12.3%	397	11.3%	471	12.4%
Business & Commerce	527	16.9%	679	17.3%	787	18.9%	705	20.1%	674	17.7%
Education	137	4.4%	292	7.4%	280	6.7%	225	6.4%	190	5.0%
Engineering & Applied Sciences	271	8.7%	300	7.6%	355	8.5%	289	8.2%	376	9.9%
Fine & Applied Arts	129	4.1%	133	3.4%	110	2.6%	81	2.3%	81	2.1%
Health Science & Related	216	6.9%	279	7.1%	308	7.4%	262	7.5%	250	6.6%
Native Studies	0	0.0%	39	1.0%	44	1.1%	76	2.2%	73	1.9%
Natural Sciences & Primary Industries	84	2.7%	91	2.3%	124	3.0%	117	3.3%	133	3.5%
Social Sciences & Services	564	18.1%	825	21.0%	859	20.6%	718	20.5%	849	22.3%
Humanities & Related	47	1.5%		0.0%	48	1.2%	44	1.3%	59	1.6%
Other	671	21.5%	474	12.1%	459	11.0%	338	9.6%	381	10.0%
TOTAL (Nov. 1st Census)	**3,116**	100.0%	**3,928**	100.0%	**4,160**	100.0%	**3,508**	100.0%	**3,802**	100.0%
Total Funded *	6,631		6,236		7,524		7,332		6,925	

Notes

· The Post-Secondary Education enrolment figures for Quebec are reported as of the November 1st Census of each year. The total November 1st census counts, which includes estimates for bands that did not report was:

- 1993/94 - 5,630 - 1994/95 - 6,291 - 1995/96 - 7,155
- 1996/97 - 5,792 - 1997/98 - 6,287

* The figures in this row reflect the actual number of students funded by DIAND.

Highlight

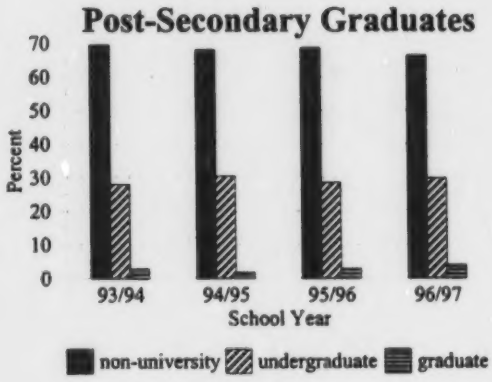
Social Sciences & Services has the highest enrolment among community college programs with 22.3 percent of enrolment in 1997/98. Social Sciences & Services, Business & Commerce and General Arts & Sciences together account for over half of all major areas of study.

Post-Secondary Education

Ontario

6. Post-Secondary Graduates by Qualification (November 1 Census)

School Year	Graduates #	Graduates %
1993/94 - Total	**956**	100.0%
Non-University	663	69.4%
Undergraduate	267	27.9%
Graduate	26	2.7%
Not Seeking a Qualification	0	0.0%
1994/95 -Total	**1,085**	100.0%
Non-University	738	68.0%
Undergraduate	329	30.3%
Graduate	18	1.7%
Not Seeking a Qualification	0	0.0%
1995/96 -Total	**1,194**	100.0%
Non-University	819	68.6%
Undergraduate	340	28.5%
Graduate	33	2.8%
Not Seeking a Qualification	2	0.2%
1996/97 -Total	**1,029**	100.0%
Non-University	683	66.4%
Undergraduate	306	29.7%
Graduate	40	3.9%
Not Seeking a Qualification	0	0.0%



Highlight

Of those who graduated, an average of 68 percent over the past four years did so from non-University institutions.

Notes

- See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- Ontario figures include estimates for non-reported First Nations (13 bands estimated).

▲Ontario▼

Indian Government Support

1. DIAND Funded Bands & Tribal Councils

2. Band Employee Benefit Plans & Employees Covered by Plans

Indian Government Support

Ontario

1. Number of DIAND Funded Bands and Tribal Councils

Fiscal Year	Bands #	Sub-Communities * #	Total Bands #	Tribal Councils ** #
1991/92	126	3	129	14
1992/93	126	3	129	16
1993/94	127	3	130	15
1994/95	127	3	130	15
1995/96	127	3	130	15
1996/97	127	3	130	15
1997/98	127	3	130	15

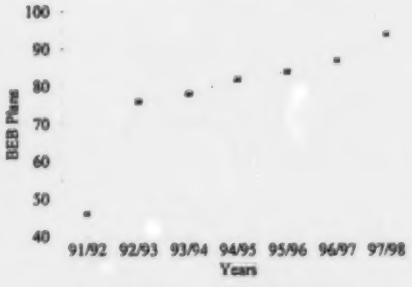
Note

- * A sub-community is defined as a community associated with a Band (usually composed of Band members) for which the federal government has assumed some responsibility.
- ** Tribal Councils represent both DIAND funded bands and DIAND funded sub-communities, contained in the Indian Government Support database.

2. Number of Band Employee Benefit (BEB) Plans and Employees Covered by Plans

Fiscal Year	BEB Plans #	Employees Covered by Plans #
1991/92	46	1,353
1992/93	76	1,967
1993/94	78	2,001
1994/95	82	2,072
1995/96	84	2,134
1996/97	87	2,383
1997/98	94	2,490

Number of BEB Plans



Number of Employees Covered by Plans

Notes

- See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- Between 1991/92 and 1992/93, there was a substantial increase in BEB participation for Ontario.

Highlight

The number of Band Employee Benefit Plans has more than doubled and the number of employees covered by these plans has increased by 84 percent since 1991/92.

▲Ontario▼

Social Support Services & Social Assistance

Social Support Services

1. Child & Family Service Agencies in Operation

2. Number of Children in Care

3. Number of Adults in Care

4. Project Haven and Other Emergency Shelters

5. Families and Persons Served by Family Violence & Related Services

6. Number of Shelters Located On & Off Reserve

7. Number of Children Placed in Day-Care Centres of Programs Funded

Social Assistance

1. Families, Persons in Families and Singles Receiving Social Assistance

2. Number of Children Out of Parental Home

Social Support Services

Ontario

Child & Family Services

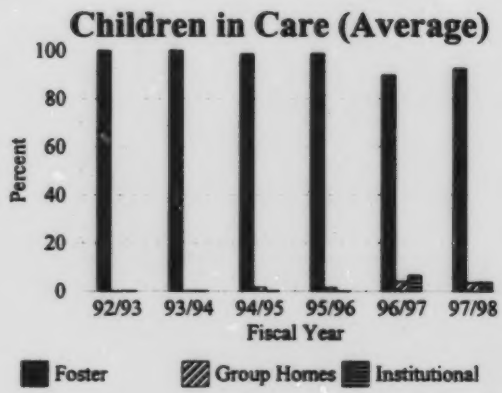
1. Number of Child & Family Service Agencies in Operation

Fiscal Year	Child & Family Service Agencies #
1993/94	8
1994/95	8
1995/96	8
1996/97	9
1997/98	10

Child Care

2. Number of Care Days and Average Number of Children in Care

Fiscal Year	Care days #	Average No. of Children in care * #	No. of Children in Care as of March 31 #
1992/93			
Foster Care	243,836	668	668
Group Homes	0	0	0
Institutional Care	0	0	0
1993/94			
Foster Care	234,978	644	492
Group Homes	0	0	0
Institutional Care	0	0	0
1994/95			
Foster Care	238,404	653	472
Group Homes	3,650 **	10	10
Institutional Care	0	0	0
1995/96			
Foster Care	278,096	762	723
Group Homes	3,650	10	10
Institutional Care	0	0	0
1996/97			
Foster Care	210,952	578	618
Group Homes	9,050	25	26
Institutional Care	15,252	42	26
1997/98			
Foster Care	232,530	637	681
Group Homes	9,193	25	27
Institutional Care	9,477	26	39



Notes

- See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- The 1992/93 to 1994/95 actuals are taken from the June 1992, July 1993 & 1994 Annual Child & Family Services Forms.
- Data may differ from previously reported data as a result of edit review of historical data.
- * The average number of children in care is obtained by dividing the total number of care-days by 365.
- ** Due to incomplete information in 1994/95 and 1995/96, the number of care days and the average number of children in Group Homes are underestimated.

Highlights

Between 1992/93 and 1997/98, the average number of children in care was 680 annually, ranging between 644 in 1993/94 and 772 in 1995/96.

In 1992/93, 100 percent of care days were in foster care while in 1997/98, 93 percent of care days were in foster care.

Social Support Services

Ontario

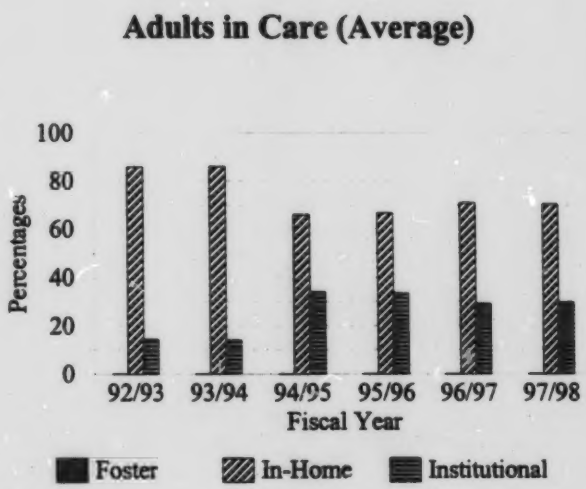
Adult Care

3. Number of Care Days and Average Number of Individuals

Fiscal Year	Care days	Average No. of Adults *	Individuals in care as of March 31
	#	#	#
1992/93			
Foster Care	0	0	0
In-Home Care	125,713	344	1,926
Institutional Care	20,890	57	47
1993/94			
Foster Care	0	0	0
In-Home Care	109,183	299	0
Institutional Care	17,693	48	58
1994/95			
Foster Care	0	0	0
In-Home Care	95,680	262	0
Institutional Care	49,107	135	141
1995/96			
Foster Care	0	0	0
In-Home Care	91,895	252	0
Institutional Care	46,045	126	125
1996/97			
Foster Care	0	0	0
In-Home Care	105,121	288	0
Institutional Care	43,168	118	125
1997/98			
Foster Care	0	0	0
In-Home Care	107,426	294	0
Institutional Care	45,284	124	134

Notes

- See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- All information is extracted from the Annual Adult Care Summary Forms.
- Data pertaining to care days may differ from previously reported data as a result of edit reviews of historical data.
- * The average number of adults in care is calculated by dividing the total number of care days by 365.
- This region is unable to identify the number of individuals (as of March 31) in care under the existing terms and conditions of financial agreements.



Highlight

Between 1992/93 and 1997/98, the average number of adults in care was 391annuity, ranging between 347 in 1993/94 and 418 in 1997/98.

Since 1994/95, there has been a 17 percent increase in in-home care.

Family Violence

4. Total Number of Project Haven & Other Emergency Shelters

Fiscal Year	Project Haven	Other
	#	#
1992/93	1	2
1993/94	2	2
1994/95	2	2
1995/96	2	2
1996/97	2	2
1997/98	2	2

Notes

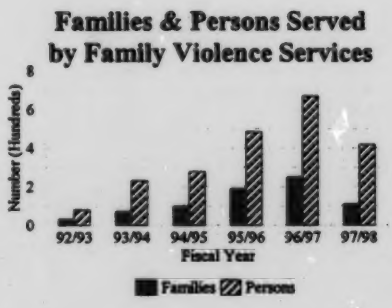
- Project Haven shelters are mostly located on-reserve and shelters in the 'Other' category are mostly located off-reserve.

Social Support Services

Ontario

5. Total Number of Families and Persons Served by Family Violence, Protection & Related Services

Fiscal Year	Families #	Persons #	# of Nights Spent In Shelter	Non-resident services
1992/93	30	78	1,772	256
1993/94	71	230	- *	- *
1994/95	97	276	- *	- *
1995/96	187	483	448	65
1996/97	247	668	1,240	545
1997/98	108	417	1,511	483



Notes

- Length of stay refers to the number of nights that family members remained in the shelter (ex: a family of 3 staying for 2 nights would represent a total of 6 nights.)
- Non-residential services refers to the number of clients receiving information or counselling, but who do not stay overnight.
- * Information was not available for Length of Stay and Non-resident Services for 1993/94 and 1994/95.

Highlight

Following the start-up of the Project Haven Shelters, the average number of families receiving Family Violence services was 123 annually, ranging between 30 in 1992/93 and 247 in 1996/97. The average number of persons receiving services was 359 annually, ranging between 78 in 1992/93 and 668 in 1996/97.

6. Total Number of Shelters Located On & Off Reserve, Bands Served, Units and Beds

Fiscal Year	Shelters #	Bands served #	Units #	Beds #
1992/93				
On-reserve	3	10	20	53
Off-reserve	0	0	0	0
1993/94				
On-reserve	4	12	26	65
Off-reserve	0	0	0	0
1994/95				
On-reserve	4	12	26	71
Off-reserve	0	0	0	0
1995/96				
On-reserve	4	12	26	71
Off-reserve	0	0	0	0
1996/97				
On-reserve	4	12	28	72
Off-reserve	0	0	0	0
1997/98				
On-reserve	4	12	28	66
Off-reserve	0	0	0	0

Highlight

The number of units has increased by 40 percent between 1992/93 and 1997/98. Over the same period there has been an average of 66 beds each year, ranging between 53 in 1992/93 and 72 in 1996/97.

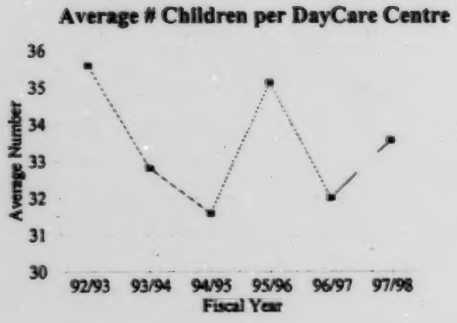
Social Support Services

Ontario

Other Services

7. Number of Child/Infant Day Care Centres or Programs Funded and Children Placed in Day Care

Fiscal Year	Day Care centres #	Children placed in day care #
1992/93	34	1,210
1993/94	51	1,673
1994/95	59	1,863
1995/96	60	2,107
1996/97	61	1,952
1997/98	61	2,047



Highlights

The number of child/infant daycare centres has risen by 79 percent between between 1992/93 and 1997/98, while the number of placements in daycare has risen by 69 percent.

Social Assistance

Ontario

1. Average Monthly Number of Families, Persons in Families and Singles Receiving Social Assistance

Fiscal Year	Average Number of Families # A	Average Number of Persons in Families # B	Average Number of Singles # C	Average Number of Beneficiaries # B+C
1992/93				
On and Off-Reserve	3,694	13,596	4,382	17,978
On-Reserve	3,175	11,676	3,742	15,418
Off-Reserve	519	1,920	640	2,560
1993/94				
On and Off-Reserve	4,157	15,122	4,724	19,846
On-Reserve	3,705	13,496	4,216	17,712
Off-Reserve	452	1,626	508	2,134
1994/95				
On and Off-Reserve	5,208	16,246	5,122	21,368
On-Reserve	4,783	14,673	4,625	19,298
Off-Reserve	425	1,573	497	2,070
1995/96				
On and Off-Reserve	4,351	15,874	5,217	21,091
On-Reserve	3,977	14,491	4,706	19,197
Off-Reserve	374	1,383	511	1,894
1996/97				
On and Off-Reserve	4,208	14,849	4,773	19,622
On-Reserve	3,893	13,652	4,352	18,004
Off-Reserve	315	1,197	421	1,618
1997/98				
On and Off-Reserve	4,164	14,498	4,933	19,431
On-Reserve	3,870	13,350	4,530	17,880
Off-Reserve	294	1,148	403	1,551

Notes

- Data may differ from previously reported data as a result of edit reviews of historical data.
- Beneficiaries include the number of persons in families plus the number of singles.
- Ontario is one of the few regions receving off-reserve support. The number of off-reserve beneficiaries for social assistance dropped by 39 percent from 2,560 in 1992/93 to 1,551 in 1997/98.
- These figures may include non-registered individuals living on-reserve. Social assistance is provided to all eligible individuals living on-reserve.
- The number of social assistance recipients reflects a combination of data received from First Nations on the reimbursement of actuals and from First Nations funded through "fixed volume" commitments.

Highlight

The average monthly number of on-reserve beneficiaries receiving social assistance between 1992/93 and 1997/98 was 17,918, ranging from 15,418 in 1992/93 and 19,298 in 1994/95.

Social Assistance

Ontario

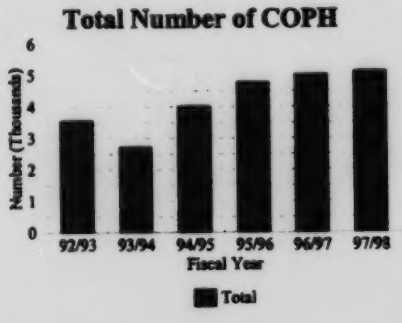
2. Average Monthly Number of Children Out of Parental Home (COPH) by Funding Type (AFA and NON-AFA)

Fiscal Year	COPH - NON AFA #	COPH - AFA #	TOTAL #
1992/93	314	41	355
1993/94	246	25	271
1994/95	291	110	401
1995/96	340	137	477
1996/97	339	163	502

Fiscal Year	Reimbursable		Fixed Volume		Total
	CFA	AFA	AFA	FTA	
1997/98	512	0	0	0	512

Notes

- [1] Includes AFA and FTA fixed volume
- [2] Includes CFA and AFA reimbursables.
- See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- In 1997/98, a new collection process was put in place to capture the funding components for reimbursable and fixed volume allocations.
- 1997/98 data from Ontario is not broken down by funding type. Instead, information on total funded is included. Therefore in 1997/98, 3,884 children were non-AFA funded and 1,460 were AFA funded (excluding Ontario). The total figure includes Ontario data.
- These figures may include non-registered individuals living on-reserve. Social Assistance is provided to all eligible individuals living on-reserve.



Highlight

The number of children out of parental home under AFA funding almost quadrupled between 1992/93 and 1996/97.

Except for a decrease in 1993/94, the total average number of children out of parental home increased by 44 percent between 1992/93 and 1997/98.

▲Ontario▼

Capital Facilities & Maintenance

1. Number of Housing Units

2. Housing Conditions

3. Electrification and Fire Protection Services

4. Water Delivery & Sewage Disposal Systems

5. Funded Capital Assets

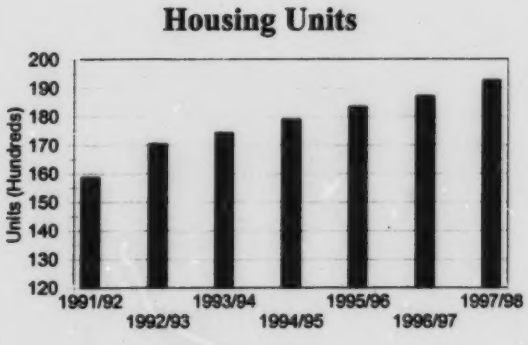
6. Educational Space On Reserve

Capital Facilities & Maintenance

Ontario

1. Housing Units

Fiscal Year	Reserves with Housing Units #	Housing Units * #	Special Purpose Housing Units * #	New Housing Units * #	Housing Units Deleted* #
1991/92	121	15,869	193	N/A	N/A
1992/93	127	17,040	191	1,281	110
1993/94	132	17,425	372	949	564
1994/95	133	17,906	382	585	104
1995/96	133	18,338	298	433	70
1996/97	135	18,722	187	538	45
1997/98	135	19,271	184	565	55



Notes

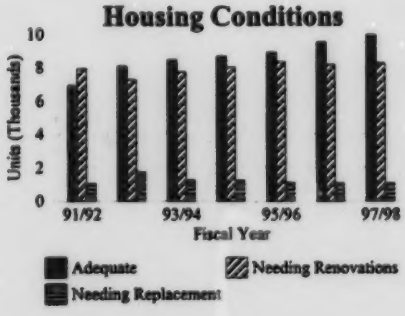
- * See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- Housing units = Replacement + Renovations + Adequate.
- Housing data reported for 1997/98 are as of August 31, 1998 and reflects adjustments made to the 1997/98 Capital Management Database.
- Data on New Housing Units and Housing Units Deleted were not collected in 1991/92.
- Data presented are based on information provided by First Nations.

Highlights

The number of housing units on reserve has steadily increased, rising from 15,869 in 1991/92 to 19,271 in 1997/98, an increase of 21 percent.

2. Housing Conditions

Fiscal Year	Adequate Units * #	Units Renovated * #	Units in Need of Renovations * #	Units Requiring Basic Indoor Plumbing * #	Units in Need of Replacement * #
1991/92	6,919	N/A	7,918	3,828	1,032
1992/93	8,058	89	7,259	3,199	1,723
1993/94	8,455	504	7,730	3,558	1,240
1994/95	8,661	452	8,012	3,346	1,233
1995/96	8,912	339	8,331	2,818	1,095
1996/97	9,505	357	8,164	2,502	1,053
1997/98	9,953	298	8,252	2,444	1,066



Notes

- * See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- Adequate Units = Total Housing units - (Units in need of Renovation + Units in need of Replacement).
- Housing data reported for 1997/98 are as of August 31, 1998 and reflects adjustments made to the 1997/98 Capital Management Database.

Highlight

The percentage of total housing units deemed adequate rose from 44 percent of total housing in 1991/92 to 52 percent of total housing in 1997/98.

Capital Facilities & Maintenance

Ontario

3. Electrification and Fire Protection Services

Fiscal Year	Reserves with Housing Units	Electrification *			Fire Protection *+		
		Adequate	Inadequate	No service	Adequate	Inadequate	No service
	#	#	#	#	#	#	#
1991/92	121	108	8	5	71	50	0 *
1992/93	127	116	4	7	70	8	49
1993/94	132	120	4	8	66	18	48
1994/95	133	121	5	7	68	16	49
1995/96	133	124	4	5	67	23	43
1996/97	135	125	3	7	67	30	38
1997/98	135	124	5	6	67	30	38

Notes

- * See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- Housing data reported for 1997/98 are as of August 31, 1998 and reflects adjustments made to the 1997/98 Capital Management Database.
- + 1991/92 fire protection figures are based on old categories of fire protection adequacy. Definitions for fire protection adequacy were revised in 1992/93.
- Departmental levels of service standards for fire protection and electrification are only applicable to sites with 10 or more housing units.

Highlights

There has been a 5 percentage point decrease in the level of adequate fire protection service as a percent of reserves with housing units (from 55 to 50 percent) between 1992/93 and 1997/98.

The level of adequate electrification service has remained relatively constant, increasing by 1 percentage points (from 91 to 92 percent) between 1992/93 and 1997/98.

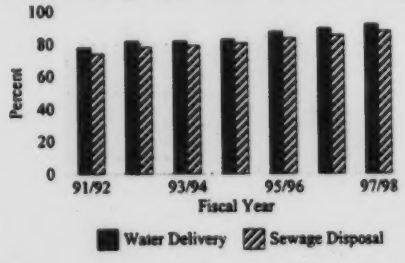
4. Water Delivery & Sewage Disposal Systems

Fiscal Year	Housing units	Water Delivery System		Sewage Disposal System	
		Service *	No service	Service	No service
	#	#	#	#	#
1991/92	15,869	12,321	3,548	11,739	4,130
1992/93	17,040	13,899	3,141	13,273	3,767
1993/94	17,425	14,198	3,227	13,716	3,709
1994/95	17,906	14,834	3,072	14,407	3,499
1995/96	18,338	16,036	2,302	15,279	3,059
1996/97	18,722	16,698	2,024	15,963	2,759
1997/98	19,271	17,702	1,569	16,906	2,365

Notes

- See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- Data may be different from previously reported data as a result of edit reviews of historical data.
- Housing data reported for 1997/98 are as of August 31, 1998 and reflects adjustments made to the 1997/98 Capital Management Database.
- * Water Delivery Service includes Truck B water delivery (truck to barrel) which can be considered inadequate. Truck B service for 1992/93 was 2.4 percent of houses compared to 3.2 percent in 1997/98.

On-Reserve Dwelling With Water Delivery Systems and Sewage Disposal



Highlights

The number of housing units with water supply service increased by 44 percent between 1991/92. and 1997/98. 92 percent of housing units had a water deliver system service in 1997/98.

The number of housing units with sewage disposal service increased by 44 percent between 1991/92 and 1997/98. 88 percent of housing units had a sewage disposal system service in 1997/98.

Capital Facilities & Maintenance

Ontario

5. Funded Capital Assets (excluding houses)

Fiscal Year	Total New assets #	Buildings #	Utilities #	Grounds #	Roads & Bridges #	Service Utility Vehicles #	Assets constructed with a replacement value exceeding 1 M dollars * #
1991	241	102	57	0	74	8	22
1992	436	138	146	0	127	25	20
1993	299	130	99	0	63	7	17
1994	291	108	104	0	62	17	30
1995	211	77	77	0	44	13	18
1996	368	102	166	0	91	9	21
1997	302	103	132	0	56	11	37

Notes

- The year corresponds with the year construction was completed or when the asset was acquired.
- *The year corresponds to year of construction, but values are based on asset replacement values in 1997 dollars.

Highlight

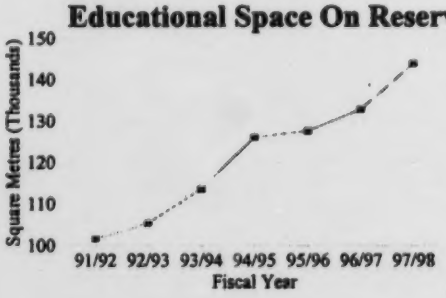
Ontario acquired over 2,000 new capital assets over the past seven years of which 35 percent were new buildings and 36 percent were utilities.

6. Educational Space On Reserve

Fiscal Year	Total Space Sq. Metres	Schools	Student Residences	Teacherages
1991/92	123,502	101,580	0	21,922
1992/93	130,887	105,268	2,520	23,099
1993/94	141,505	113,467	2,520	25,518
1994/95	157,265	*125,958	2,520	28,787
1995/96	162,295	127,498	2,520	32,277
1996/97	167,881	132,701	2,520	32,660
1997/98	180,297	143,817	2,970	33,510

Notes

- Total educational space includes Band & Federal schools, teacherages (teacher residences) and student residences.
- Data for 1991/92 and subsequent years excludes on-reserve provincial and private schools.
- * Data for 1994/95 have been revised to reflect adjustments to the Capital Assets Management System after publication of the 1995 School Facilities/Joint School Agreements Summary Report.



Highlights

The total educational space on reserve has increased by 46 percent over the last seven years. The total square metres increased from about 123,500 in 1991/92 to about 180,300 in 1997/98.

The space allocated for schools has increased from about 101,500 square metres in 1991/92 to over 143,800 square metres in 1997/98, resulting from the construction of new school facilities.

▲Ontario▼

Economic Development▼

1. Number of Funding Recipients

2. Number of People Placed in Training Programs

3. Number of People Continuing/Placed in Employment After Training

4. Existing Businesses Expanded and Jobs Created

5. New Businesses Established and Jobs Created

Economic Development

Ontario

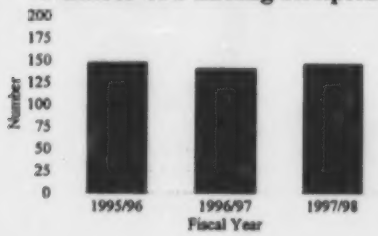
1. Number of Funding Recipients

Fiscal Year	Total* #
1995/96	147
1996/97	140
1997/98*	145

Notes

- *Totals are based on reports received.
- Data may be different from previously reported data as a result of amendments to the database.
- As of 1997/98 "Number of Community Economic Development Organizations" (CEDOs) and "Number of Businesses in Service Area Owned by Individual Band Members or By a Band or Tribal Council" will not be included in the Overview, as this data is no longer collected.
- The Tables 2 and 3 entitled "Total Number of People Placed in Training Programs" and "Total Number of People Continuing/ Placed in Employment After Training" are new to this edition of the Overview.

Number of Funding Recipients



Highlight

Average number of funding recipients was 144 between 1995/96 and 1997/98, ranging between 140 in 1996/97 and 147 in 1995/96.

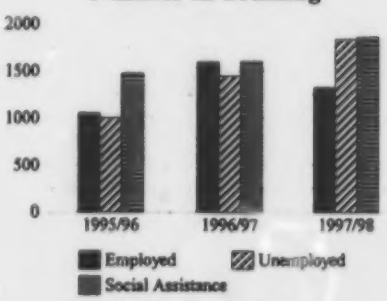
2. Total Number of People Placed in Training Programs

Fiscal Year	Total	Employed at time of training	Unemployed (no Social Assistance)	In receipt of Social Assistance
1995/96	3,528	1,054	1,003	1,471
1996/97	4,639	1,593	1,444	1,602
1997/98	5,013	1,324	1,835	1,854

Note

- Total number of people placed in training programs includes results achieved through funding from the CEDP and other Federal Government Departments' programs.

Number in Training



Highlight

Between 1995/96 and 1997/98, a total of 13,180 individuals were placed in training programs. 37 percent of these individuals were in receipt of social assistance, 33 percent were unemployed and 30 percent were employed at the time of training.

Economic Development

Ontario

3. Total Number of People Continuing/Placed in Employment After Training

Fiscal Year	Total Employed After Training	Continuing in Employment	Unemployed at time of training & Placed in Employment	In receipt of Social Assistance at time of training & Placed in Employment
1995/96	1,866	778	495	593
1996/97	2,176	1,255	482	439
1997/98	2,028	739	694	595

Highlight
Between 1995/96 and 1997/98, 46 percent of those trained, continued or were placed in employment. Of those who continued or were placed in employment after training, 46 percent were employed at the time of training, while 28 percent were unemployed and 27 percent were in receipt of social assistance.

Number Continuing/Placed After Training

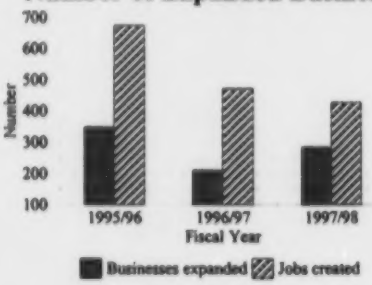
4. Number of Existing Businesses Expanded and Jobs Created

Fiscal Year	Existing Businesses Expanded #	Jobs Created by Business Expansion #
1995/96	347	673
1996/97	209	471
1997/98	284	426

Note
· Data may be different from previously reported data as a result of amendments made to the database.

Highlight
Between 1995/96 and 1997/98, an average of 280 businesses were expanded, ranging between 209 in 1996/97 and 347 in 1995/96. The number of jobs created by business expansion decreased by 37 percent.

Number of Expanded Businesses



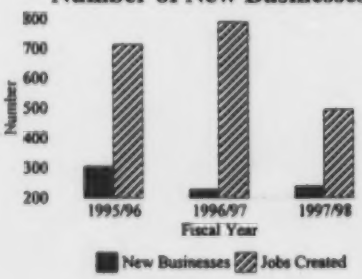
5. Number of New Businesses Established and Jobs Created

Fiscal Year	New Businesses Established #	Jobs Created by Business Establishment #
1995/96	303	712
1996/97	226	787
1997/98	237	493

Note
· Data may be different from previously reported data as a result of amendments made to the database.

Highlight
The number of jobs created by business establishment decreased by 31 percent, from 712 in 1995/96 to 493 in 1997/98.

Number of New Businesses



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▲Manitoba▼

Education

Elementary/Secondary Education

1. Schools and Enrolment by School Type

2. Enrolment by Level & Gender

3. Enrolment by Age Group

4. Graduates by Age Group

Post-Secondary Education

1. Post-Secondary Enrolment by Age Group & Gender

2. Post-Secondary Enrolment, Full-Time/Part-Time

3. Post-Secondary Enrolment by Qualification

4. Major Area of Study, University

5. Major Area of Study, Community College

6. Post-Secondary Graduates by Qualification

Elementary/Secondary Education

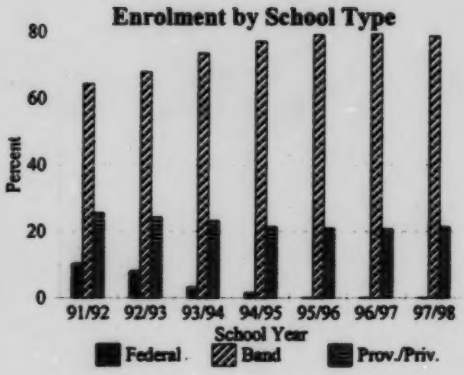
Manitoba

1. Number of Schools and Enrolment by School Type

School Year	Total	Federal*	Band*	Provincial/ Private*
	#	#	#	#
1991/92				
# of schools	177	8	40	129
enrolment	17,162	1,755	11,046	4,361
1992/93				
# of schools	168	7	42	119
enrolment	17,644	1,411	11,967	4,266
1993/94				
# of schools	161	5	45	111
enrolment	18,092	586	13,309	4,197
1994/95				
# of schools	156	2	50	104
enrolment	18,081	275	13,937	3,869
1995/96				
# of schools	152	0	51	101
enrolment	18,777	0	14,842	3,935
1996/97				
# of schools	145	0	52	93
enrolment	19,249	0	15,264	3,985
1997/98				
# of schools	151	0	55	96
enrolment	20,225	0	15,912	4,313

Notes

- Includes Registered Indians and Non-Registered individuals living on-reserve & Inuit students in Kindergarten 4 to Grade 13, inclusively.
- * See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.



Highlights

Elementary/Secondary enrolment in all school types increased by more than 3,000 students, or 18 percent, between 1991/92 and 1997/98.

Enrolment in Band schools as a percentage of total enrolment increased from 64 percent in 1991/92 to reach nearly 80 percent in 1997/98.

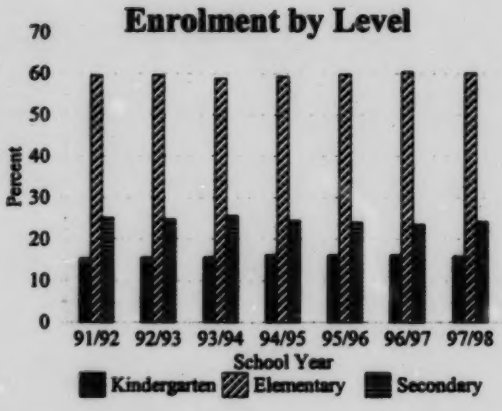
Since 1995/96, there are no more schools under federal jurisdiction on reserve.

2. Total Enrolment by Level & Gender

School Year	Total	Kindergarten *	Elementary *	Secondary *
	#	#	#	#
1991/92 - Total	17,162	2,629	10,223	4,310
Male	8,965	1,378	5,361	2,226
Female	8,197	1,251	4,862	2,084
1992/93 - Total	17,644	2,759	10,522	4,363
Male	9,182	1,431	5,563	2,188
Female	8,462	1,328	4,959	2,175
1993/94 - Total	18,092	2,836	10,631	4,625
Male	9,362	1,403	5,584	2,375
Female	8,730	1,433	5,047	2,250
1994/95 - Total	18,081	2,923	10,727	4,431
Male	9,378	1,434	5,676	2,268
Female	8,703	1,489	5,051	2,163
1995/96 - Total	18,777	3,022	11,231	4,524
Male	9,725	1,522	5,872	2,331
Female	9,052	1,500	5,359	2,193
1996/97 - Total	19,249	3,110	11,628	4,511
Male	9,865	1,560	6,028	2,277
Female	9,384	1,550	5,600	2,234
1997/98 - Total	20,225	3,187	12,148	4,890
Male	10,384	1,649	6,263	2,472
Female	9,841	1,538	5,885	2,418

Notes

- Includes Registered Indians and Non-Registered individuals living on-reserve & Inuit students in Kindergarten 4 to Grade 13, inclusively.
- Grade breakdown for Manitoba: Kindergarten-K4 & K5, Elementary-grades 1-8 and Secondary-grades 9-12 & Special Students.
- * See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.



Highlight

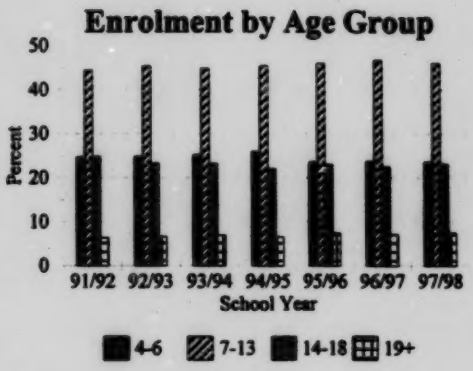
The proportion of students at each level has remained relatively constant over the past seven years with an average of 16% in kindergarten, 60% in elementary and 25% in secondary.

Elementary/Secondary Education

Manitoba

3. Total Enrolment by Age Group

School Year	Total	4-6	7-13	14-18	19+
	#	#	#	#	#
1991/92 - Total	17,162	4,225	7,609	4,248	1,080
Male	8,965	2,173	3,966	2,206	620
Female	8,197	2,052	3,643	2,042	460
1992/93 - Total	17,644	4,372	7,997	4,111	1,164
Male	9,182	2,270	4,165	2,122	625
Female	8,462	2,102	3,832	1,989	539
1993/94 - Total	18,092	4,542	8,106	4,204	1,240
Male	9,362	2,281	4,231	2,174	676
Female	8,730	2,261	3,875	2,030	564
1994/95 - Total	18,081	4,692	8,212	4,002	1,175
Male	9,378	2,330	4,335	2,065	648
Female	8,703	2,362	3,877	1,937	527
1995/96 - Total	18,777	4,418	8,642	4,329	1,388
Male	9,725	2,167	4,510	2,313	735
Female	9,052	2,251	4,132	2,016	653
1996/97 - Total	19,249	4,551	8,997	4,331	1,370
Male	9,865	2,274	4,591	2,280	720
Female	9,384	2,277	4,406	2,051	650
1997/98 - Total	20,225	4,664	9,455	4,578	1,528
Male	10,384	2,367	4,804	2,412	801
Female	9,841	2,297	4,651	2,166	727



Note

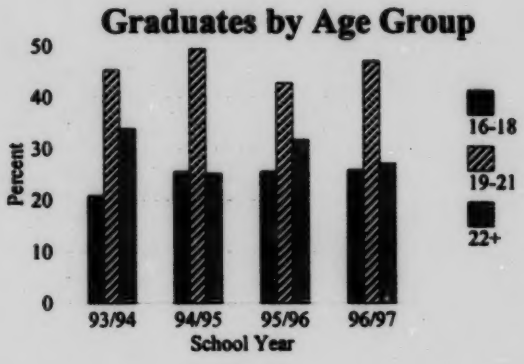
- Includes Registered Indians and Non-Registered individuals living on-reserve & Inuit students in Kindergarten 4 to Grade 13, inclusively.

Highlight

Enrolment has increased in all age groups between 1991/92 and 1997/98, with the 19 + age group experiencing the highest increase of all categories at 41 percent.

4. Graduates by Age Group

School Year	Total	16-18	19-21	22+
	#	#	#	#
1993/94 - Total	408	85	185	138
Male	193	30	99	64
Female	215	55	86	74
1994/95 - Total	275	70	136	69
Male	108	23	54	31
Female	167	47	82	38
1995/96 - Total	318	81	136	101
Male	122	25	58	39
Female	196	56	78	62
1996/97 - Total	329	85	155	89
Male	135	29	75	31
Female	194	56	80	58



Notes

- Includes Registered Indians and Non-Registered individuals living on-reserve & Inuit students in Kindergarten 4 to Grade 13, inclusively.
- Numbers in 1995/96 are different than those reported in the previous edition due to a calculation error.

Highlight

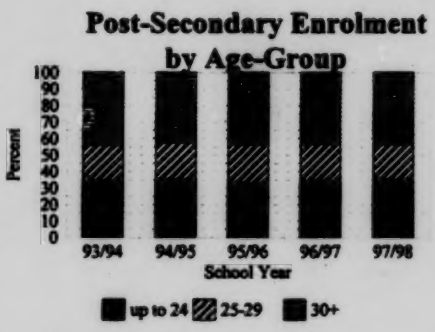
The average number of graduates was 333 annually between 1993/94 and 1996/97, ranging between 275 in 1994/95 and 408 in 1993/94.

Post-Secondary Education

Manitoba

1. Post-Secondary Enrolment by Age Group & Gender (November 1 Census)

School Year	Nov. 31 Census Total #	up to 24 #	25-29 #	30+ #	Funded (March 31) Total * #
1993/94 - Total	2,262	782	484	996	3,044
Male	950	343	212	395	
Female	1,312	439	272	601	
1994/95 - Total	2,852	1,000	639	1,213	3,974
Male	1,085	444	251	390	
Female	1,767	556	388	823	
1995/96 - Total	2,832	929	666	1,237	3,955
Male	996	353	252	391	
Female	1,836	576	414	846	
1996/97 - Total	2,682	888	585	1,129	4,166
Male	867	316	194	357	
Female	1,735	572	391	772	
1997/98 - Total	3,165	1,115	676	1,374	4,154
Male	1,026	399	231	396	
Female	2,139	716	445	978	



Notes

- Post-Secondary Enrolment includes Registered Indians and Inuits funded by DIAND.
- Since 1988/89, numbers include students in the University and College Entry Program (UCEP).
- The Post-Secondary Education enrolment figures for Manitoba are reported as of the November 1st Census of each year. The total November 1st census counts, which includes estimates for bands that did not report was:
  - 1993/94 - 2,571
  - 1994/95 - 3,260
  - 1995/96 - 3,354
  - 1996/97 - 3,099
  - 1997/98 - 3,478
- * The figures in this column reflect the actual number of students funded by DIAND.
- See Glossary of Key Terms for differences between the total number of students funded by DIAND and the November 1st Census enrolment count.

Highlights

Between 1993/94 and 1997/98, students over 30 years of age accounted for 43 percent of total post-secondary enrolment.

The proportion of females has increased from 58 to 68 percent of students over the same period.

Post-Secondary Education

Manitoba

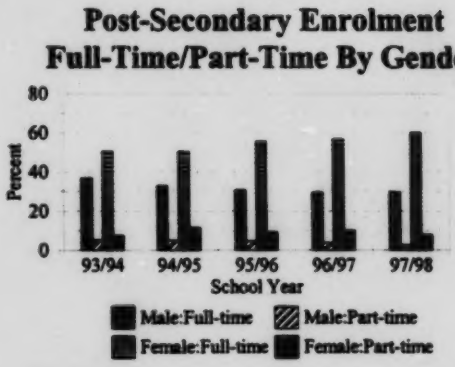
2. Post-Secondary Enrolment, Full-Time/Part-Time (November 1 Census)

School Year	Nov. 1st Census Total #	Nov. 1st Census Full-time #	Nov. 1st Census Part-time #	Funded (March 31) Total * #
1993/94 - Total	**2,262**	1,975	287	3,044
Male	950	833	117	
Female	1,312	1,142	170	
1994/95 - Total	**2,852**	2,376	476	3,974
Male	1,085	940	145	
Female	1,767	1,436	331	
1995/96 - Total	**2,832**	2,441	391	3,955
Male	996	867	129	
Female	1,836	1,574	262	
1996/97 - Total	**2,602**	2,247	355	4,166
Male	867	769	98	
Female	1,735	1,478	257	
1997/98 - Total	**3,165**	2,836	329	4,154
Male	1,026	940	86	
Female	2,139	1,896	243	

Notes

- The Post-Secondary Education enrolment figures for Manitoba are reported as of the November 1st Census of each year. The total November 1st census counts, which includes estimates for bands that did not report was:
  - 1993/94 - 2,571 - 1994/95 - 3,260 - 1995/96 - 3,354
  - 1996/97 - 3,099 - 1997/98 - 3,478

* The figures in this column reflect the actual number of students funded by DIAND.



Highlight

The enrolment of male students has been decreasing since 1993/94. The percentage of full-time students who are male decreased from 42 to 33 percent between 1993/94 and 1997/98 and 41 to 26 percent for part-time students.

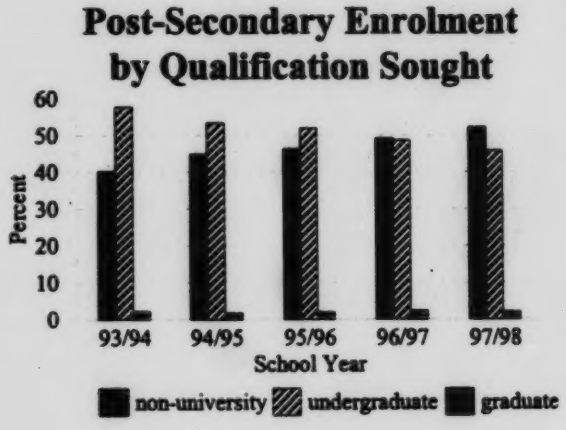
3. Post-Secondary Enrolment by Qualification (November 1 Census)

School Year	Nov. 1st Census Enrolment #	Nov. 1st Census Enrolment %	Funded (March 31) Total * #
1993/94 - Total	**2,262**	100.0%	3,044
Non-University	909	40.2%	
Undergraduate	1,305	57.7%	
Graduate	48	2.1%	
Not Seeking a Qualification	0	0.0%	
1994/95 -Total	**2,852**	100.0%	3,974
Non-University	1,280	44.9%	
Undergraduate	1,522	53.4%	
Graduate	50	1.8%	
Not Seeking a Qualification	0	0.0%	
1995/96 -Total	**2,832**	100.0%	3,955
Non-University	1,308	46.2%	
Undergraduate	1,470	51.9%	
Graduate	54	1.9%	
Not Seeking a Qualification	0	0.0%	
1996/97 -Total	**2,602**	100.0%	4,166
Non-University	1,277	49.1%	
Undergraduate	1,265	48.6%	
Graduate	60	2.3%	
Not Seeking a Qualification	0	0.0%	
1997/98 -Total	**3,165**	100.0%	4,154
Non-University	1,652	52.2%	
Undergraduate	1,449	45.8%	
Graduate	64	2.0%	
Not Seeking a Qualification	0	0.0%	

Notes

- The Post-Secondary Education enrolment figures for Manitoba are reported as of the November 1st Census of each year. The total November 1st census counts, which includes estimates for bands that did not report was:
  - 1993/94 - 2,571 - 1994/95 - 3,260 - 1995/96 - 3,354
  - 1996/97 - 3,099 - 1997/98 - 3,478

* The figures in this column reflect the actual number of students funded by DIAND.



Highlight

Between 1993/94 and 1997/98, the percentage of students enrolled in undergraduate studies decreased from 57.7 to 45.8 percent and the percentage of students enrolled in non-university enrolment has increased from 40.2 to 52.2 percent.

Post-Secondary Education

Manitoba

4. Major Area of Study, University (November 1 Census)

School Year	1993/94		1994/95		1995/96		1996/97		1997/98	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Agriculture & Bio Sciences	7	0.6%	8	0.5%	21	1.4%	13	1.0%	12	0.8%
Canadian Studies	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
General Arts & Sciences	322	25.3%	807	51.3%	542	35.6%	392	29.6%	560	37.0%
Business & Commerce	89	7.0%	80	5.1%	95	6.2%	67	5.1%	77	5.1%
Education	364	28.6%	334	21.2%	403	26.4%	345	26.0%	414	27.4%
Engineering & Applied Sciences	23	1.8%	17	1.1%	16	1.0%	15	1.1%	20	1.3%
Fine & Applied Arts	18	1.4%	13	0.8%	18	1.2%	16	1.2%	25	1.7%
Health Professions	39	3.1%	37	2.4%	34	2.2%	61	4.6%	60	4.0%
Law	34	2.7%	4	0.3%	30	2.0%	27	2.0%	20	1.3%
Mathematics & Physical Sciences	28	2.2%	14	0.9%	11	0.7%	24	1.8%	18	1.2%
Native Studies	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Social Sciences & Services	329	25.9%	210	13.4%	311	20.4%	330	24.9%	279	18.4%
Humanities & Related	16	1.3%	14	0.9%	20	1.3%	27	2.0%	26	1.7%
Other	2	0.2%	34	2.2%	23	1.5%	8	0.6%	2	0.1%
TOTAL (Nov. 1st Census)	1,271	100.0%	1,572	100.0%	1,524	100.0%	1,325	100.0%	1,513	100.0%
Total Funded *	3,044		3,974		3,955		4,166		4,154	

Notes

· The Post-Secondary Education enrolment figures for Manitoba are reported as of the November 1st Census of each year. The total November 1st census counts, which includes estimates for bands that did not report was:

- 1993/94 - 2,571 - 1994/95 - 3,260 - 1995/96 - 3,354
- 1996/97 - 3,099 - 1997/98 - 3,478

* The figures in this row reflect the actual number of students funded by DIAND.

Highlights

General Arts & Sciences has the highest enrolment among university programs with 37 percent of enrolment in 1997/98.

Education and Social Sciences & Services are ranked second and third at 27.4 percent and 18.4 percent respectively in 1997/98.

5. Major Area of Study, Community College (November 1 Census)

School Year	1993/94		1994/95		1995/96		1996/97		1997/98	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Arts	4	0.4%	2	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clerical	29	3.2%	40	3.1%	44	3.4%	62	4.9%	64	3.9%
General Arts & Sciences	20	2.2%	129	10.1%	18	1.4%	18	1.4%	28	1.7%
Business & Commerce	225	24.8%	271	21.2%	313	23.9%	305	23.9%	367	22.2%
Education	9	1.0%	12	0.9%	17	1.3%	17	1.3%	13	0.8%
Engineering & Applied Sciences	27	3.0%	29	2.3%	34	2.6%	56	4.4%	81	4.9%
Fine & Applied Arts	14	1.5%	18	1.4%	16	1.2%	14	1.1%	21	1.3%
Health Science & Related	86	9.5%	117	9.1%	98	7.5%	87	6.8%	99	6.0%
Native Studies	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Natural Sciences & Primary Industries	7	0.8%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Social Sciences & Services	78	8.6%	119	9.3%	124	9.5%	110	8.6%	168	10.2%
Humanities & Related	25	2.8%	19	1.5%	23	1.8%	17	1.3%	28	1.7%
Other	385	42.4%	524	40.9%	620	47.4%	590	46.2%	782	47.3%
TOTAL (Nov. 1st Census)	909	100.0%	1,280	100.0%	1,308	100.0%	1,277	100.0%	1,652	100.0%
Total Funded *	3,044		3,974		3,955		4,166		4,154	

Notes

· The Post-Secondary Education enrolment figures for Manitoba are reported as of the November 1st Census of each year. The total November 1st census counts, which includes estimates for bands that did not report was:

- 1993/94 - 2,571 - 1994/95 - 3,260 - 1995/96 - 3,354
- 1996/97 - 3,099 - 1997/98 - 3,478

* The figures in this row reflect the actual number of students funded by DIAND.

Highlight

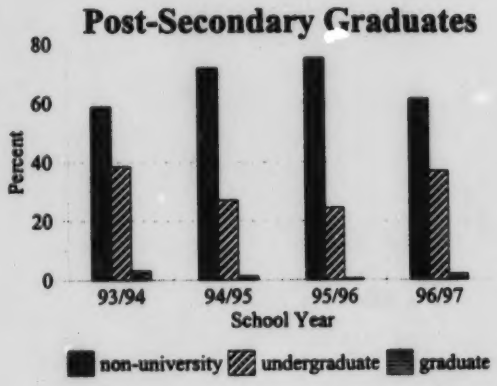
67.5 percent of total enrolment is concentrated in Other and Business & Commerce fields of study in 1997/98.

Post-Secondary Education

Manitoba

6. Post-Secondary Graduates by Qualification (November 1 Census)

School Year	Graduates #	Graduates %
1993/94 - Total	**355**	**100.0%**
Non-University	208	58.6%
Undergraduate	136	38.3%
Graduate	11	3.1%
Not Seeking a Qualification	0	0.0%
1994/95 -Total	**567**	**100.0%**
Non-University	407	71.8%
Undergraduate	153	27.0%
Graduate	7	1.2%
Not Seeking a Qualification	0	0.0%
1995/96 -Total	**496**	**100.0%**
Non-University	373	75.2%
Undergraduate	121	24.4%
Graduate	2	0.4%
Not Seeking a Qualification	0	0.0%
1996/97 -Total	**641**	**100.0%**
Non-University	393	61.3%
Undergraduate	236	36.8%
Graduate	12	1.9%
Not Seeking a Qualification	0	0.0%



Highlight

Of those graduated, an average of 67 percent over the past four years did so from non-University institutions.

Note

· See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.

▲Manitoba▼

Indian Government Support

1. DIAND Funded Bands & Tribal Councils

2. Band Employee Benefit Plans & Employees Covered by Plans

Indian Government Support

Manitoba

1. Number of DIAND Funded Bands and Tribal Councils

Fiscal Year	Band #	Sub-Communities * #	Total Bands #	Tribal Councils ** #
1991/92	60	1	61	7
1992/93	61	0	61	7
1993/94	61	0	61	7
1994/95	61	0	61	7
1995/96	61	0	61	7
1996/97	61	0	61	7
1997/98	61	0	61	7

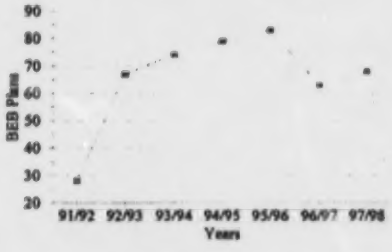
Note

- * A sub-community is defined as a community associated with a Band (usually composed of Band members) for which the federal government has assumed some responsibility.
- ** Tribal Councils represent both DIAND funded bands and DIAND funded sub-communities, contained in the Indian Government Support database.

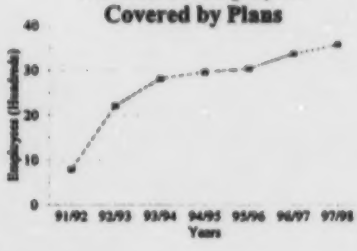
2. Number of Band Employee Benefit (BEB) Plans and Employees Covered by Plans

Fiscal Year	BEB Plans #	Employees Covered by Plans #
1991/92	28	790
1992/93	67	2,213
1993/94	74	2,809
1994/95	79	2,954
1995/96	83	3,035
1996/97	63	3,368
1997/98	68	3,572

Number of BEB Plans



Number of Employees Covered by Plans



Notes

- See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- Between 1991/92 and 1992/93, there was a substantial increase in BEB participation for Manitoba.
- The decrease in BEB Plans was due to an amalgamation of Education Authority Plans in 1995/96.

Highlight

The number of Band Employee Benefit Plans has more than doubled and the number of employees covered by these plans has quadrupled since 1991/92.

▲Manitoba▼

Social Support Services & Social Assistance

Social Support Services

1. Child & Family Service Agencies in Operation

2. Number of Children in Care

3. Number of Adults in Care

4. Project Haven and Other Emergency Shelters

5. Families and Persons Served by Family Violence & Related Services

6. Number of Shelters Located On & Off Reserve

7. Number of Children Placed in Day-Care Centres of Programs Funded

Social Assistance

1. Families, Persons in Families and Singles Receiving Social Assistance

2. Number of Children Out of Parental Home

Social Support Services

Manitoba

Child & Family Services

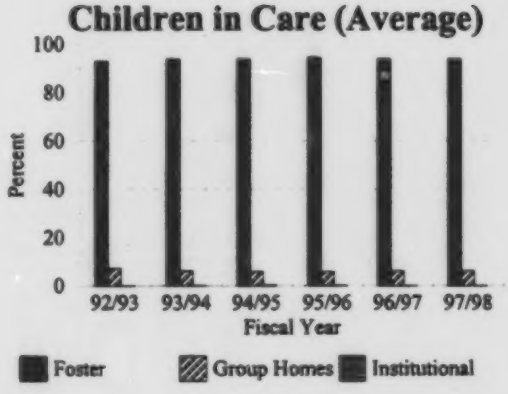
1. Number of Child & Family Service Agencies in Operation

Fiscal Year	Child & Family Service Agencies #
1993/94	8
1994/95	8
1995/96	8
1996/97	8
1997/98	9

Child Care

2. Number of Care Days and Average Number of Children in Care

Fiscal Year	Care days #	Average No. of Children in care * #	No. of Children in Care as of March 31 #
1992/93			
Foster Care	407,587	1,117	1,236
Group Homes	30,879	85	101
Institutional Care	0	0	0
1993/94			
Foster Care	405,167	1,110	1,207
Group Homes	26,167	72	69
Institutional Care	0	0	0
1994/95			
Foster Care	372,071	1,019	1,246
Group Homes	23,011	63	67
Institutional Care	1,083	3	5
1995/96			
Foster Care	350,236	960	1,147
Group Homes	20,831	57	56
Institutional Care	0	0	0
1996/97			
Foster Care	349,282	957	998
Group Homes	22,698	62	66
Institutional Care	0	0	0
1997/98			
Foster Care	384,246	1,053	1,151
Group Homes	24,884	68	166
Institutional Care	0	0	0



Highlights

Between 1992/93 and 1997/98, there has been an average of 1,104 children in care every year, ranging between 1,017 in 1995/96 and 1,202 in 1992/93.

The average number of children in foster care annually was 1,036, ranging between 957 in 1996/97 and 1,117 in 1992/93.

Notes

- See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- The 1992/93 to 1994/95 actuals are taken from the June 1992, July 1993 & 1994 Annual Child & Family Services Forms.
- Data may differ from previously reported data as a result of edit review of historical data.
- * The average number of children in care is obtained by dividing the total number of care-days by 365.
- 1994/95 was the only year that Manitoba reported Institutional Care numbers.

Social Support Services

Manitoba

Adult Care

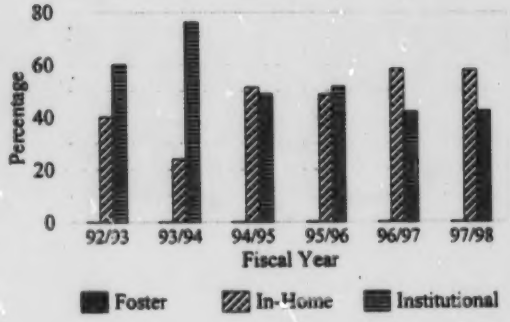
3. Number of Care Days and Average Number of Individuals

Fiscal Year	Care days	Average No. of Adults *	Individuals in care as of March 31
	#	#	#
1992/93			
Foster Care	0	0	0
In-Home Care	51,143	140	706
Institutional Care	76,450	209	213
1993/94			
Foster Care	0	0	0
In-Home Care	24,376	67	381
Institutional Care	77,814	213	205
1994/95			
Foster Care	0	0	0
In-Home Care	79,047	217	858
Institutional Care	75,176	206	212
1995/96			
Foster Care	0	0	0
In-Home Care	72,975	200	726
Institutional Care	77,472	212	236
1996/97			
Foster Care	0	0	0
In-Home Care	107,760	295	1088
Institutional Care	77,780	213	228
1997/98			
Foster Care	0	0	0
In-Home Care	108,067	296	749
Institutional Care	78,765	216	217

Notes

- See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- All information is extracted from the Annual Adult Care Summary Forms.
- Data pertaining to care days may differ from previously reported data as a result of edit reviews of historical data.
- * The average number of adults in care is calculated by dividing the total number of care days by 365.

Adults in Care (Average)



Highlight

The average number of adults in care has increased by 47 percent, from 349 in 1992/93 to 512 in 1997/98.

Family Violence

4. Total Number of Project Haven & Other Emergency Shelters

Fiscal Year	Project Haven	Other
	#	#
1992/93	3	1
1993/94	3	1
1994/95	3	1
1995/96	3	1
1996/97	3	1
1997/98	3	0

Notes

- Project Haven shelters are mostly located on-reserve and shelters in the 'Other' category are mostly located off-reserve.

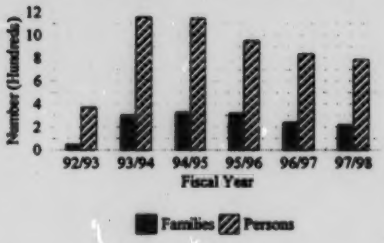
Social Support Services

Manitoba

5. Total Number of Families and Persons Served by Family Violence, Protection & Related Services

Fiscal Year	Families #	Persons #	# of Nights Spent In Shelter	Non-resident services
1992/93	46	371	850	365
1993/94	300	1,157	10,218	10,091
1994/95	325	1,144	11,489	10,707
1995/96	316	948	10,493	10,963
1996/97	237	835	9,657	7,841
1997/98	216	783	11,210	9,045

Families & Persons Served by Family Violence Services



Notes

- Length of stay refers to the number of nights that family members remained in the shelter (ex: a family of 3 staying for 2 nights would represent a total of 6 nights.)
- Non-residential services refers to the number of clients receiving information or counselling, but who do not stay overnight.

Highlights

Following the start-up of the Project Haven Shelters, the average number of families receiving Family Violence services was 240 annually, ranging between 46 in 1992/93 and 325 in 1994/95. The average number of persons receiving services was 873 annually, ranging between 371 in 1992/93 and 1,157 in 1993/94.

The average non-resident services was 8,169 annually, ranging between 365 in 1992/93 and 10,963 in 1995/96.

6. Total Number of Shelters Located On & Off Reserve, Bands Served, Units and Beds

Fiscal Year	Shelters #	Bands served #	Units #	Beds #
1992/93				
On-reserve	4	21	22	40
Off-reserve	0	0	0	0
1993/94				
On-reserve	4	21	22	40
Off-reserve	0	0	0	0
1994/95				
On-reserve	4	21	22	40
Off-reserve	0	0	0	0
1995/96				
On-reserve	4	21	22	40
Off-reserve	0	0	0	0
1996/97				
On-reserve	4	21	22	40
Off-reserve	0	0	0	0
1997/98				
On-reserve	3	20	14	40
Off-reserve	0	0	0	0

Social Support Services

Manitoba

Other Services

7. Number of Child/Infant Day Care Centres or Programs Funded and Children Placed in Day Care

Fiscal Year	Day Care centres #	Children placed in day care #
1992/93	Does not apply for Manitoba	
1993/94		
1994/95		
1995/96		
1996/97		
1997/98		

Note

· DIAND does not fund these programs in Manitoba.

Social Assistance

Manitoba

1. Average Monthly Number of Families, Persons in Families and Singles Receiving Social Assistance

Fiscal Year	Average Number of Families # A	Average Number of Persons in Families # B	Average Number of Singles # C	Average Number of Beneficiaries # B+C
1992/93				
On and Off-Reserve	5,929	23,537	6,525	30,062
On-Reserve	5,929	23,537	6,525	30,062
Off-Reserve	0	0	0	0
1993/94				
On and Off-Reserve	6,161	23,994	7,066	31,060
On-Reserve	6,161	23,994	7,066	31,060
Off-Reserve	0	0	0	0
1994/95				
On and Off-Reserve	6,352	24,483	7,294	31,777
On-Reserve	6,352	24,483	7,294	31,777
Off-Reserve	0	0	0	0
1995/96				
On and Off-Reserve	6,590	23,854	7,107	30,961
On-Reserve	6,590	23,854	7,107	30,961
Off-Reserve	0	0	0	0
1996/97				
On and Off-Reserve	5,887	22,723	7,130	29,853
On-Reserve	5,887	22,723	7,130	29,853
Off-Reserve	0	0	0	0
1997/98				
On and Off-Reserve	6,222	23,719	7,391	31,110
On-Reserve	6,222	23,719	7,391	31,110
Off-Reserve	0	0	0	0

Notes

- Data may differ from previously reported data as a result of edit reviews of historical data.
- Beneficiaries include the number of persons in families plus the number of singles.
- In the early 1990's, Registered Indians who moved off-reserve in the Prairie Provinces no longer received social assistance from DIAND. In Manitoba this occurred in 1992. to provincial responsibility that occurred for Manitoba in 1992.
- These figures may include non-registered individuals living on-reserve. Social assistance is provided to all eligible individuals living on-reserve.
- The number of social assistance recipients reflects a combination of data received from First Nations on the reimbursement of actuals and from First Nations funded through "fixed volume" commitments.

Highlights

The average monthly number of beneficiaries receiving social assistance on-reserve was 30,804, ranging slightly between 1992/93 and 1997/98.

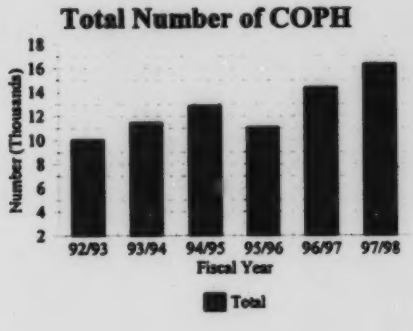
Social Assistance

Manitoba

2. Average Monthly Number of Children Out of Parental Home (COPH) by Funding Type (AFA and NON-AFA)

Fiscal Year	COPH - NON AFA[2] #	COPH - AFA[1] #	TOTAL #
1992/93	689	315	1,004
1993/94	792	355	1,147
1994/95	878	407	1,285
1995/96	706	400	1,106
1996/97	982	455	1,437

Fiscal Year	Reimbursable		Fixed Volume		Total
	CFA	AFA	AFA	FTA	
1997/98	1,125	0	489	18	1,632



Highlight

The number of children out of the parental home under AFA funding increased by 44 percent, between 1992/93 and 1996/97.

The total average number of children out of parental home increased by 63 percent between 1992/93 and 1997/98.

Notes

- [1] Includes AFA and FTA fixed volume
- [2] Includes CFA and AFA reimbursables.
- See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- In 1997/98, a new collection process was put in place to capture the funding components for reimbursable and fixed volume allocations.

▲Manitoba ▼

Capital Facilities & Maintenance

1. Number of Housing Units

2. Housing Conditions

3. Electrification and Fire Protection Services

4. Water Delivery & Sewage Disposal Systems

5. Funded Capital Assets

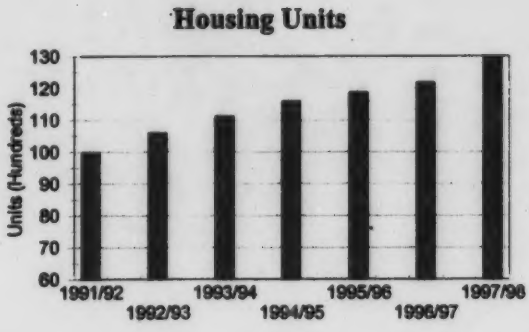
6. Educational Space On Reserve

Capital Facilities & Maintenance

Manitoba

1. Housing Units

Fiscal Year	Reserves with Housing Units #	Housing Units * #	Special Purpose Housing Units * #	New Housing Units * #	Housing Units Deleted* #
1991/92	61	9,971	36	N/A	N/A
1992/93	61	10,599	208	705	77
1993/94	61	11,117	215	706	188
1994/95	61	11,592	273	628	153
1995/96	61	11,869	256	401	94
1996/97	61	12,178	266	455	113
1997/98	61	12,966	145	638	101

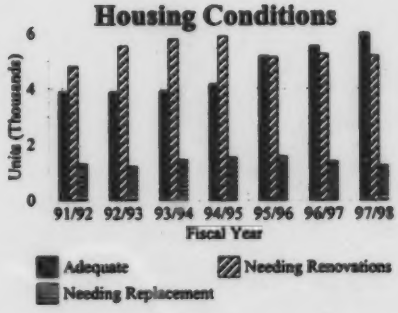


Notes
- * See Glossary of Key Terms
- Housing units = Replacement + Renovations + Adequate.
- Housing data reported for 1997/98 are as of August 31, 1998 and reflects adjustments made to the 1997/98 Capital Management Database.
- Data on New Housing Units and Housing Units Deleted were not collected in 1991/92.
- Data presented are based on information provided by First Nations.

Highlights
The number of housing units on reserve has steadily increased, rising 30 percent from 9,971 in 1991/92 to 12,966 in 1997/98.

2. Housing Conditions

Fiscal Year	Adequate Units * #	Units Renovated * #	Units in Need of Renovations * #	Units Requiring Basic Indoor Plumbing * #	Units in Need of Replacement * #
1991/92	3,884	N/A	4,801	4,545	1,286
1992/93	3,875	574	5,525	4,384	1,199
1993/94	3,906	606	5,772	4,113	1,439
1994/95	4,165	465	5,892	3,915	1,535
1995/96	5,164	494	5,131	3,677	1,574
1996/97	5,535	1,102	5,253	3,204	1,390
1997/98	6,541	0	5,179	3,102	1,246



Notes
- * See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- Adequate Units = Total Housing units - (Units in need of Renovation + Units in need of Replacement).
- Housing data reported for 1997/98 are as of August 31, 1998 and reflects adjustments made to the 1997/98 Capital Management Database.

Highlights
The adequate housing units as a percent of total units has increased from 39 percent in 1991/92 to 50 percent in 1997/98.

Between 1991/92 and 1994/95, the number of housing units in need of renovation was greater than the number of adequate units. Since 1995/96, the number of adequate housing units has been greater.

Capital Facilities & Maintenance

Manitoba

3. Electrification and Fire Protection Services

Fiscal Year	Reserves with Housing Units	Electrification *			Fire Protection *+		
		Adequate	Inadequate	No service	Adequate	Inadequate	No service
	#	#	#	#	#	#	#
1991/92	61	50	11	0	49	12	0 *
1992/93	61	50	11	0	28	22	11
1993/94	61	50	11	0	30	25	6
1994/95	61	50	10	1	11	38	12
1995/96	61	50	11	0	20	34	7
1996/97	61	50	11	0	29	28	4
1997/98	61	53	8	0	29	28	4

Notes

- * See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- Housing data reported for 1997/98 are as of August 31, 1998 and reflects adjustments made to the 1997/98 Capital Management Database.
- + 1991/92 fire protection figures are based on old categories of fire protection adequacy. Definitions for fire protection adequacy were revised in 1992/93.
- Departmental levels of service standards for fire protection and electrification are only applicable to sites with 10 or more housing units.

Highlights

The level of adequate electrification service as a percent of reserves with housing units has increased between 1992/93 and 1997/98 from 82% to 87%.

Between 1992/93 and 1997/98, the level of adequate fire protection has fluctuated. It peaked in 1993/94 with 49 percent of reserves having adequate fire protection as opposed to 18 percent in 1994/95.

4. Water Delivery & Sewage Disposal Systems

Fiscal Year	Housing units	Water Delivery System		Sewage Disposal System	
		Service *	No service	Service	No service
	#	#	#	#	#
1991/92	9,971	8,902	1,069	5,519	4,452
1992/93	10,599	9,092	1,507	6,276	4,323
1993/94	11,117	9,637	1,480	6,986	4,131
1994/95	11,592	11,072	520	7,649	3,943
1995/96	11,869	11,352	517	8,037	3,832
1996/97	12,178	11,338	840	8,874	3,304
1997/98	12,966	12,780	186	10,196	2,770

Notes

- See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- Data may be different from previously reported data as a result of edit reviews of historical data.
- Housing data reported for 1997/98 are as of August 31, 1998 and reflects adjustments made to the 1997/98 Capital Management Database.
- * Water Delivery Service includes Truck B water delivery (truck to barrel) which can be considered inadequate. Truck B service for 1992/93 was 27.5 percent of houses compared to 17.1 percent in 1997/98.

On-Reserve Dwelling With Water Delivery Systems and Sewage Disposal

Highlights

The number of housing units with no water supply service decreased from 11 to 1 percent, between 1991/92 and 1997/98.

The number of housing units with no sewage disposal service decreased from 45 percent of total housing units in 1991/92 to 21 percent of total housing units in 1997/98.

Capital Facilities & Maintenance

Manitoba

5. Funded Capital Assets (excluding houses)

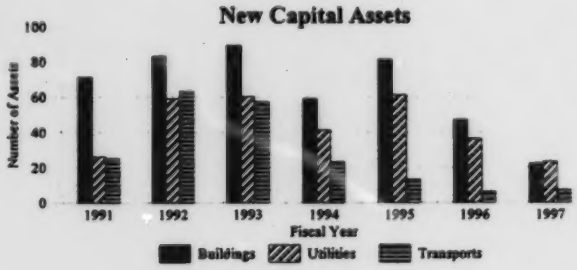
Fiscal Year	Total New assets #	Buildings #	Utilities #	Grounds #	Roads & Bridges #	Service Utility Vehicles #	Assets constructed with a replacement value exceeding 1 M dollars * #
1991	142	71	26	0	25	20	13
1992	214	83	59	0	63	9	15
1993	212	89	60	0	57	6	22
1994	141	59	41	1	23	17	20
1995	166	81	61	0	13	11	13
1996	103	47	36	0	6	14	7
1997	70	22	23	0	7	18	6

Notes

- The year corresponds with the year construction was completed or when the asset was acquired.
- *The year corresponds to year of construction, but values are based on asset replacement values in 1997 dollars.

Highlight

Between 1991 and 1997, over 1,000 new capital assets were acquired in the Manitoba Region including 452 new buildings, or 43 percent of the total new assets.

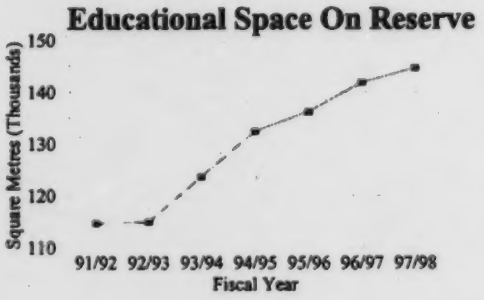


6. Educational Space On Reserve

Fiscal Year	Total Space Sq. Metres	Schools	Student Residences	Teacherages
1991/92	150,679	114,740	0	35,939
1992/93	151,807	114,987	0	36,820
1993/94	161,810	123,610	0	38,200
1994/95	172,166	*132,440	0	39,726
1995/96	178,508	136,181	0	42,327
1996/97	186,282	141,827	0	44,455
1997/98	187,707	144,661	0	43,046

Notes

- Total educational space includes Band & Federal schools, teacherages (teacher residences) and student residences.
- Data for 1991/92 and subsequent years excludes on-reserve provincial and private schools.
- * Data for 1994/95 have been revised to reflect adjustments to the Capital Assets Management System after publication of the 1995 School Facilities/Joint School Agreements Summary Report.



Highlights

The amount of total educational space on reserve increased by over 37,000 square metres, or 25 percent, between 1991/92 and 1997/98.

The space allocated for schools has increased from about 114,700 square metres in 1991/92 to over 144,600 square metres in 1997/98, resulting from the construction of new school facilities.

▲Manitoba▼

Economic Development▼

1. Number of Funding Recipients

2. Number of People Placed in Training Programs

3. Number of People Continuing/Placed in Employment After Training

4. Existing Businesses Expanded and Jobs Created

5. New Businesses Established and Jobs Created

Economic Development

Manitoba

1. Number of Funding Recipients

Fiscal Year	Total* #
1995/96	37
1996/97	38
1997/98*	39

Notes

- *Totals are based on reports received.
- Data may be different from previously reported data as a result of amendments to the database.
- As of 1997/98 "Number of Community Economic Development Organizations (CEDOs) will not be included in the Overview, as this data is no longer collected.
- As of 1997/98 "Number of Community Economic Development Organizations" (CEDOs) and "Number of Businesses in Service Area Owned by Individual Band Members or By a Band or Tribal Council" will not be included in the Overview, as this data is no longer collected.
- The Tables 2 and 3 entitled "Total Number of People Placed in Training Programs" and "Total Number of People Continuing/ Placed in Employment After Training" are new to this edition of the Overview.

Number of Funding Recipients

Highlight

Number of funding recipients increased slightly between 1995/96 and 1997/98, from 37 to 39.

2. Total Number of People Placed in Training Programs

Fiscal Year	Total	Employed at time of training	Unemployed (no Social Assistance)	In receipt of Social Assistance
1995/96	1,079	336	185	558
1996/97	1,520	290	319	911
1997/98	2,078	436	790	852

Note

- Total number of people placed in training programs includes results achieved through funding from the CEDP and other Federal Government Departments' programs.

Number in Training

Highlight

Between 1995/96 and 1997/98, a total of 4,677 individuals were placed in training programs. 50 percent of these individuals were in receipt of social assistance, 28 percent were unemployed and 23 percent were employed at the time of training.

Economic Development

Manitoba

3. Total Number of People Continuing/Placed in Employment After Training

Fiscal Year	Total Employed After Training	Continuing in Employment	Unemployed at time of training & Placed in Employment	In receipt of Social Assistance at time of training & Placed in Employment
1995/96	620	266	122	232
1996/97	791	265	91	435
1997/98	793	384	143	266

Highlight
Between 1995/96 and 1997/98, 47 percent of those trained, continued or were placed in employment. Of those who continued or were placed in employment after training, 42 percent were employed at the time of training, while 16 percent were unemployed and 42 percent were in receipt of social assistance.

Number Continuing/Placed After Training

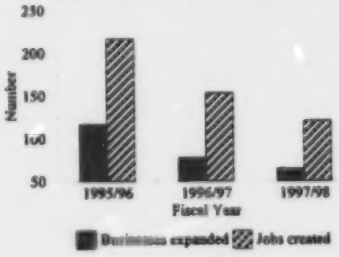
4. Number of Existing Businesses Expanded and Jobs Created

Fiscal Year	Existing Businesses Expanded #	Jobs Created by Business Expansion #
1995/96	116	216
1996/97	77	153
1997/98	64	120

Note
· Data may be different from previously reported data as a result of amendments made to the database.

Highlight
Between 1995/96 and 1997/98 the number of businesses expanded decreased by 45 percent and the number of jobs created by business expansion decreased by 44 percent.

Number of Expanded Businesses



5. Number of New Businesses Established and Jobs Created

Fiscal Year	New Businesses Established #	Jobs Created by Business Establishmer #
1995/96	191	301
1996/97	191	461
1997/98	145	293

Note
· Data may be different from previously reported data as a result of amendments made to the database.

Highlight
Between 1995/96 and 1997/98, an average of 352 jobs were created each year, ranging between 293 in 1997/98 and 461 in 1996/97.

Number of New Businesses

Saskatchewan

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▲Saskatchewan▼

Education

Elementary/Secondary Education

1. Schools and Enrolment by School Type

2. Enrolment by Level & Gender

3. Enrolment by Age Group

4. Graduates by Age Group

Post-Secondary Education

1. Post-Secondary Enrolment by Age Group & Gender

2. Post-Secondary Enrolment, Full-Time/Part-Time

3. Post-Secondary Enrolment by Qualification

4. Major Area of Study, University

5. Major Area of Study, Community College

6. Post-Secondary Graduates by Qualification

Elementary/Secondary Education

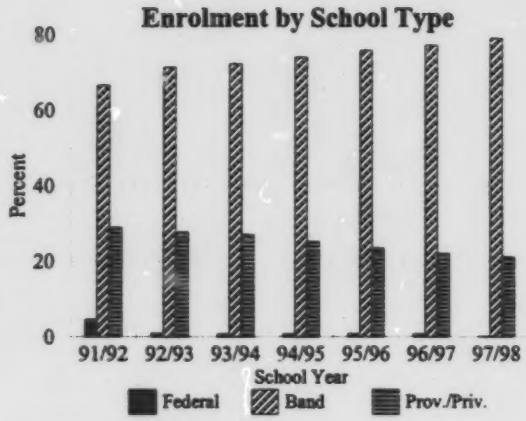
Saskatchewan

1. Number of Schools and Enrolment by School Type

School Year	Total #	Federal* #	Band* #	Provincial/ Private* #
1991/92				
# of schools	232	3	62	167
enrolment	14,688	666	9,773	4,249
1992/93				
# of schools	229	1	65	163
enrolment	14,975	139	10,684	4,152
1993/94				
# of schools	221	1	67	153
enrolment	15,277	113	11,033	4,131
1994/95				
# of schools	214	1	69	144
enrolment	16,006	124	11,841	4,041
1995/96				
# of schools	213	1	70	142
enrolment	16,593	138	12,560	3,895
1996/97				
# of schools	209	1	68	140
enrolment	17,178	136	13,251	3,791
1997/98				
# of schools	200	0	69	131
enrolment	17,611	0	13,896	3,715

Notes

- Includes Registered Indians and Non-Registered individuals living on-reserve & Inuit students in Kindergarten 4 to Grade 13, inclusively.
- * See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.



Highlights

Elementary/secondary enrolment in Saskatchewan increased by nearly 3,000 students over the past seven years, representing a growth of 20 percent.

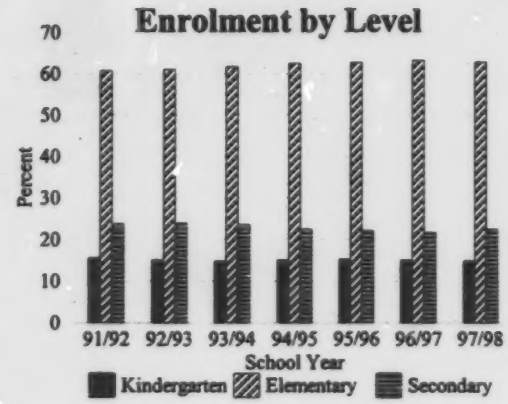
The number of students enrolled in Band schools has increased every year since 1992/92.

2. Total Enrolment by Level & Gender

School Year	Total #	Kindergarten * #	Elementary * #	Secondary * #
1991/92 - Total	14,688	2,286	8,916	3,486
Male	7,585	1,171	4,658	1,756
Female	7,103	1,115	4,258	1,730
1992/93 - Total	14,975	2,250	9,140	3,585
Male	7,727	1,182	4,771	1,774
Female	7,248	1,068	4,369	1,811
1993/94 - Total	15,277	2,259	9,421	3,597
Male	7,832	1,158	4,890	1,784
Female	7,445	1,101	4,531	1,813
1994/95 - Total	16,006	2,408	10,000	3,598
Male	8,193	1,229	5,186	1,778
Female	7,813	1,179	4,814	1,820
1995/96 - Total	16,593	2,527	10,404	3,662
Male	8,494	1,297	5,361	1,836
Female	8,099	1,230	5,043	1,826
1996/97 - Total	17,178	2,577	10,867	3,734
Male	8,842	1,351	5,614	1,877
Female	8,336	1,226	5,253	1,857
1997/98 - Total	17,611	2,613	11,060	3,938
Male	9,063	1,386	5,718	1,959
Female	8,548	1,227	5,342	1,979

Notes

- Includes Registered Indians and Non-Registered individuals living on-reserve & Inuit students in Kindergarten 4 to Grade 13, inclusively.
- Grade breakdown for Saskatchewan: Kindergarten-K4 & K5, Elementary-grades 1-8 and Secondary-grades 9-12 & Special Students.
- * See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.



Highlight

The number of students enrolled at the elementary level increased by 24 percent between 1991/92 and 1997/98. These students accounted for 73 percent of the increase in total enrolment since 1991/92.

Elementary/Secondary Education

Saskatchewan

3. Total Enrolment by Age Group

School Year	Total	4-6	7-13	14-18	19+
	#	#	#	#	#
1991/92 - Total	**14,688**	3,624	6,763	3,574	727
Male	7,585	1,838	3,485	1,869	393
Female	7,103	1,786	3,278	1,705	334
1992/93 - Total	**14,975**	3,559	7,019	3,525	872
Male	7,727	1,847	3,633	1,827	420
Female	7,248	1,712	3,386	1,698	452
1993/94 - Total	**15,277**	3,719	7,275	3,576	707
Male	7,832	1,900	3,712	1,841	379
Female	7,445	1,819	3,563	1,735	328
1994/95 - Total	**16,006**	3,860	7,826	3,714	606
Male	8,193	1,955	4,002	1,914	322
Female	7,813	1,905	3,824	1,800	284
1995/96 - Total	**16,593**	3,675	8,207	3,995	716
Male	8,494	1,874	4,178	2,084	358
Female	8,099	1,801	4,029	1,911	358
1996/97 - Total	**17,178**	3,809	8,668	4,026	675
Male	8,842	1,960	4,435	2,099	348
Female	8,336	1,849	4,233	1,927	327
1997/98 - Total	**17,611**	3,881	8,816	4,191	723
Male	9,063	2,025	4,496	2,164	378
Female	8,548	1,856	4,320	2,027	345

Note
- Includes Registered Indians and Non-Registered individuals living on-reserve & Inuit students in Kindergarten 4 to Grade 13, inclusively.

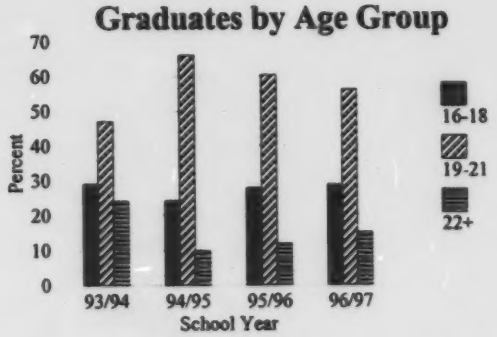
Highlight

The 7-13 age group still accounts for the largest proportion of total elementary/secondary enrolment, with 46 percent in 1991/92 and 50 percent in 1997/98.

Between 1991/92 and 1997/98, the largest increase in the number of students occurred in the 7-13 age group, an increase of 30 percent.

4. Graduates by Age Group

School Year	Total	16-18	19-21	22+
	#	#	#	#
1993/94 - Total	**241**	70	113	58
Male	109	28	58	23
Female	132	42	55	35
1994/95 - Total	**153**	37	101	15
Male	74	15	53	6
Female	79	22	48	9
1995/96 - Total	**262**	73	158	31
Male	122	29	79	14
Female	140	44	79	17
1996/97 - Total	**278**	80	156	42
Male	107	25	64	18
Female	171	55	92	24



Notes
- Includes Registered Indians and Non-Registered individuals living on-reserve & Inuit students in Kindergarten 4 to Grade 13, inclusively.
- Numbers in 1995/96 are different than those reported in the previous edition due to a calculation error.

Highlight

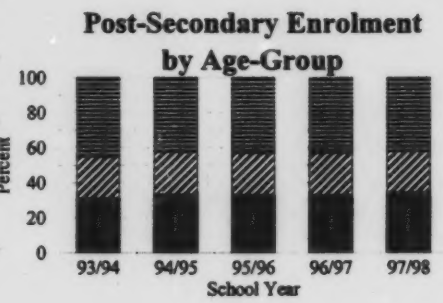
There was an average of 234 graduates annually in Saskatchewan between 1993/94 and 1996/97, ranging between 153 in 1994/95 and 278 in 1996/97.

Post-Secondary Education

Saskatchewan

1. Post-Secondary Enrolment by Age Group & Gender (November 1 Census)

School Year	Nov. 31 Census Total #	up to 24 #	25-29 #	30+ #	Funded (March 31) Total * #
1993/94 - Total	**2,300**	718	542	1,040	2,966
Male	869	283	210	376	
Female	1,431	435	332	664	
1994/95 - Total	**2,687**	898	647	1,142	3,181
Male	921	344	239	338	
Female	1,766	554	408	804	
1995/96 - Total	**2,903**	960	697	1,246	3,425
Male	1,013	360	251	402	
Female	1,890	600	446	844	
1996/97 - Total	**3,057**	1,015	726	1,316	3,421
Male	1,025	373	254	398	
Female	2,032	642	472	918	
1997/98 - Total	**2,848**	987	664	1,197	3,653
Male	902	339	218	345	
Female	1,946	648	446	852	



Notes

- Post-Secondary Enrolment includes Registered Indians and Inuits funded by DIAND.
- Since 1988/89, numbers include students in the University and College Entry Program (UCEP).
- * 1997/98 enrolment is estimated and includes reported and non-reported counts.
- The Post-Secondary Education enrolment figures for Saskatchewan are reported as of the November 1st Census of each year. The total November 1st census counts, which includes estimates for bands that did not report was:
  - 1993/94 - 2,497 - 1994/95 - 3,000 - 1995/96 - 3,078
  - 1996/97 - 3,159 - 1997/98 - 2,887
- * The figures in this column reflect the actual number of students funded by DIAND.
- **See Glossary of Key Terms for differences between the total number of students funded by DIAND and the November 1st Census enrolment count.**

Highlights

Those students aged 30+ account for the largest proportion of post-secondary enrolment in Saskatchewan. Over the past five years, from 1993/94 to 1997/98, this group has made up approximately 43 percent of total enrolment.

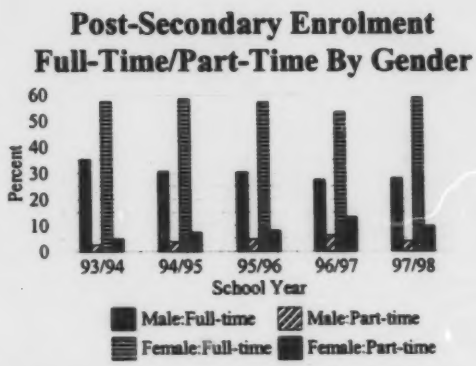
The proportion of female students has increased from 62 to 68 percent between 1993/94 and 1997/98.

Post-Secondary Education

Saskatchewan

2. Post-Secondary Enrolment, Full-Time/Part-Time (November 1 Census)

School Year	Nov. 31 Census Total #	Full-time #	Part-time #	Funded (March 31) Total * #
1993/94 - Total	**2,300**	2,133	167	2,966
Male	869	811	58	
Female	1,431	1,322	109	
1994/95 - Total	**2,687**	2,393	294	3,181
Male	921	823	98	
Female	1,766	1,570	196	
1995/96 - Total	**2,903**	2,542	361	3,425
Male	1,013	880	133	
Female	1,890	1,662	228	
1996/97 - Total	**3,057**	2,471	586	3,421
Male	1,025	837	188	
Female	2,032	1,634	398	
1997/98 - Total	**2,848**	2,470	378	3,653
Male	902	795	107	
Female	1,946	1,675	271	



Notes

- The Post-Secondary Education enrolment figures for Saskatchewan are reported as of the November 1st Census of each year. The total November 1st census counts, which includes estimates for bands that did not report was:
  - 1993/94 - 2,497 - 1994/95 - 3,000 - 1995/96 - 3,078
  - 1996/97 - 3,159 - 1997/98 - 2,887

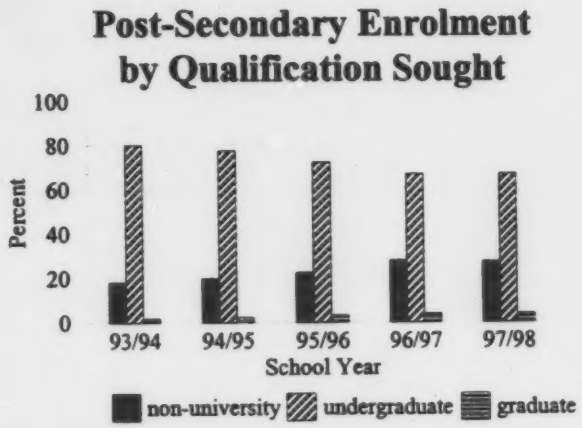
* The figures in this column reflect the actual number of students funded by DIAND.

Highlight

The percentage of students undertaking full-time studies has averaged 87 percent between 1993/94 and 1997/98.

3. Post-Secondary Enrolment by Qualification (November 1 Census)

School Year	Nov. 31 Census Enrolment #	%	Funded (March 31) Total * #
1993/94 - Total	**2,300**	100.0%	2,966
Non-University	413	18.0%	
Undergraduate	1,845	80.2%	
Graduate	41	1.8%	
Not Seeking a Qualification	1	0.0%	
1994/95 -Total	**2,687**	100.0%	3,181
Non-University	530	19.7%	
Undergraduate	2,083	77.5%	
Graduate	59	2.2%	
Not Seeking a Qualification	15	0.6%	
1995/96 -Total	**2,903**	100.0%	3,425
Non-University	651	22.4%	
Undergraduate	2,096	72.2%	
Graduate	90	3.1%	
Not Seeking a Qualification	66	2.3%	
1996/97 -Total	**3,057**	100.0%	3,421
Non-University	850	27.8%	
Undergraduate	2,048	67.0%	
Graduate	117	3.8%	
Not Seeking a Qualification	42	1.4%	
1997/98 -Total	**2,848**	100.0%	3,653
Non-University	777	27.3%	
Undergraduate	1,902	66.8%	
Graduate	107	3.8%	
Not Seeking a Qualification	62	2.2%	



Highlight

Between 1993/94 and 1997/98, the percentage of students enrolled in undergraduate studies decreased from 80.2 to 66.8 percent and the percentage of students enrolled in non-university enrolment has increased from 18 to 27.3 percent.

Notes

- The Post-Secondary Education enrolment figures for Saskatchewan are reported as of the November 1st Census of each year. The total November 1st census counts, which includes estimates for bands that did not report was:
  - 1993/94 - 2,497 - 1994/95 - 3,000 - 1995/96 - 3,078
  - 1996/97 - 3,159 - 1997/98 - 2,887

* The figures in this column reflect the actual number of students funded by DIAND.

Post-Secondary Education

Saskatchewan

4. Major Area of Study, University (November 1 Census)

School Year	1993/94		1994/95		1995/96		1996/97		1997/98	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Agriculture & Bio Sciences	8	0.4%	11	0.6%	13	0.6%	16	0.7%	18	0.9%
Canadian Studies	2	0.1%	0	0.0%	2	0.1%	0	0.0%	3	0.2%
General Arts & Sciences	661	37.1%	778	39.3%	745	36.1%	691	32.3%	585	29.7%
Business & Commerce	124	7.0%	132	6.7%	163	7.9%	182	8.5%	187	9.5%
Education	396	22.2%	383	19.3%	362	17.5%	351	16.4%	363	18.4%
Engineering & Applied Sciences	15	0.8%	26	1.3%	20	1.0%	20	0.9%	19	1.0%
Fine & Applied Arts	34	1.9%	25	1.3%	72	3.5%	60	2.8%	64	3.3%
Health Professions	71	4.0%	73	3.7%	66	3.2%	64	3.0%	69	3.5%
Law	32	1.8%	38	1.9%	39	1.9%	46	2.2%	27	1.4%
Mathematics & Physical Sciences	7	0.4%	6	0.3%	4	0.2%	8	0.4%	11	0.6%
Native Studies	38	2.1%	53	2.7%	63	3.1%	43	2.0%	62	3.1%
Social Sciences & Services	271	15.2%	291	14.7%	249	12.1%	272	12.7%	263	13.4%
Humanities & Related	49	2.7%	54	2.7%	41	2.0%	56	2.6%	36	1.8%
Other	74	4.2%	111	5.6%	225	10.9%	328	15.3%	262	13.3%
TOTAL (Nov. 1st Census)	1,782	100.0%	1,981	100.0%	2,064	100.0%	2,137	100.0%	1,969	100.0%
Total Funded *	2,966		3,181		3,425		3,421		3,653	

Notes

· The Post-Secondary Education enrolment figures for Saskatchewan are reported as of the November 1st Census of each year. The total November 1st census counts, which includes estimates for bands that did not report was:

- 1993/94 - 2,497 - 1994/95 - 3,000 - 1995/96 - 3,078
- 1996/97 - 3,159 - 1997/98 - 2,887

* The figures in this row reflect the actual number of students funded by DIAND.

Highlight

There was an average of 6,930 students enrolled in post-secondary education over the last five years, ranging between 6,236 in1994/95 and 7,524 in 1995/96.

5. Major Area of Study, Community College (November 1 Census)

School Year	1993/94		1994/95		1995/96		1996/97		1997/98	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Arts	40	7.7%	36	5.1%	62	7.4%	76	8.3%	60	6.8%
Clerical	48	9.3%	65	9.2%	90	10.7%	61	6.6%	35	4.0%
General Arts & Sciences	27	5.2%	48	6.8%	34	4.1%	34	3.7%	39	4.4%
Business & Commerce	91	17.6%	169	23.9%	187	22.3%	191	20.8%	211	24.0%
Education	14	2.7%	28	4.0%	37	4.4%	70	7.6%	56	6.4%
Engineering & Applied Sciences	43	8.3%	79	11.2%	79	9.4%	86	9.3%	63	7.2%
Fine & Applied Arts	5	1.0%	4	0.6%	10	1.2%	13	1.4%	12	1.4%
Health Science & Related	58	11.2%	74	10.5%	67	8.0%	67	7.3%	38	4.3%
Native Studies	1	0.2%	6	0.8%	7	0.8%	10	1.1%	7	0.8%
Natural Sciences & Primary Industries	15	2.9%	23	3.3%	39	4.6%	38	4.1%	24	2.7%
Social Sciences & Services	29	5.6%	52	7.4%	98	11.7%	127	13.8%	142	16.2%
Humanities & Related	17	3.3%	15	2.1%	28	3.3%	38	4.1%	35	4.0%
Other	130	25.1%	107	15.2%	101	12.0%	109	11.8%	157	17.9%
TOTAL (Nov. 1st Census)	518	100.0%	706	100.0%	839	100.0%	920	100.0%	879	100.0%
Total Funded *	2,966		3,181		3,425		3,421		3,653	

Notes

· The Post-Secondary Education enrolment figures for Saskatchewan are reported as of the November 1st Census of each year. The total November 1st census counts, which includes estimates for bands that did not report was:

- 1993/94 - 2,497 - 1994/95 - 3,000 - 1995/96 - 3,078
- 1996/97 - 3,159 - 1997/98 - 2,887

* The figures in this row reflect the actual number of students funded by DIAND.

Highlight

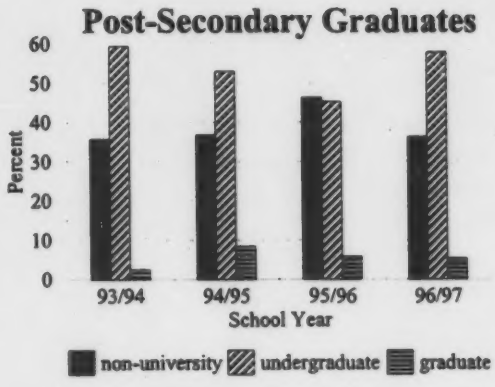
Among community college programs, Business & Commerce enrolment leads the way with 24.0 percent of the total enrolment in 1997/98. Other fields of study and Social Sciences & Services are second and third with 17.9 and 16.2 percent respectively in 1997/98.

Post-Secondary Education

Saskatchewan

6. Post-Secondary Graduates by Qualification (November 1 Census)

School Year	Graduates #	Graduates %
1993/94 - Total	**165**	100.0%
Non-University	59	35.8%
Undergraduate	98	59.4%
Graduate	4	2.4%
Not Seeking a Qualification	4	2.4%
1994/95 -Total	**408**	100.0%
Non-University	150	36.8%
Undergraduate	216	52.9%
Graduate	34	8.3%
Not Seeking a Qualification	8	2.0%
1995/96 -Total	**480**	100.0%
Non-University	222	46.3%
Undergraduate	217	45.2%
Graduate	28	5.8%
Not Seeking a Qualification	13	2.7%
1996/97 -Total	**510**	100.0%
Non-University	185	36.3%
Undergraduate	295	57.8%
Graduate	27	5.3%
Not Seeking a Qualification	3	0.6%



Highlight

Of those graduated, 39 percent did so from non-University institutions and 54 percent from the undergraduate level over the past four years.

Notes

- See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- Figures do not include all bands (missing 3 bands).

▲Saskatchewan▼

Indian Government Support

1. DIAND Funded Bands & Tribal Councils

2. Band Employee Benefit Plans & Employees Covered by Plans

Indian Government Support

Saskatchewan

1. Number of DIAND Funded Bands and Tribal Councils

Fiscal Year	Bands #	Sub-Communities * #	Total Bands #	Tribal Councils ** #
1991/92	70	7	77	7
1992/93	70	7	77	9
1993/94	70	7	77	8
1994/95	70	7	77	8
1995/96	70	7	77	8
1996/97	70	7	77	7
1997/98	70	7	77	7

Note

- * A sub-community is defined as a community associated with a Band (usually composed of Band members) for which the federal government has assumed some responsibility.
- ** Tribal Councils represent both DIAND funded bands and DIAND funded sub-communities, contained in the Indian Government Support database.

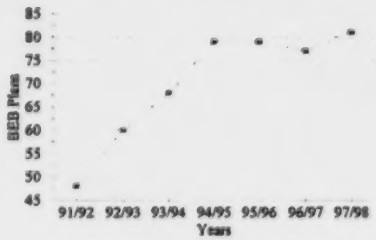
2. Number of Band Employee Benefit (BEB) Plans and Employees Covered by Plans

Fiscal Year	BEB Plans #	Employees Covered by Plans #
1991/92	48	1,559
1992/93	60	1,995
1993/94	68	2,473
1994/95	79	2,687
1995/96	79	2,807
1996/97	77	2,760
1997/98	81	2,783

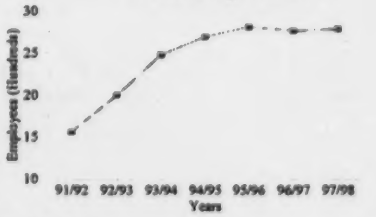
Notes

- See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- Between 1991/92 and 1992/93, there was a substantial increase in BEB participation for Saskatchewan.

Number of BEB Plans



Number of Employees Covered by Plans



Highlight

The number of Band Employee Benefit Plans has increased by 69 percent and the number of employees covered by these plans has increased by 79 percent since 1991/92.

▲Saskatchewan▼

Social Support Services & Social Assistance

Social Support Services

1. Child & Family Service Agencies in Operation

2. Number of Children in Care

3. Number of Adults in Care

4. Project Haven and Other Emergency Shelters

5. Families and Persons Served by Family Violence & Related Services

6. Number of Shelters Located On & Off Reserve

7. Number of Children Placed in Day-Care Centres of Programs Funded

Social Assistance

1. Families, Persons in Families and Singles Receiving Social Assistance

2. Number of Children Out of Parental Home

Social Support Services

Saskatchewan

Child & Family Services

1. Number of Child & Family Service Agencies in Operation

Fiscal Year	Child & Family Service Agencies #
1993/94	4
1994/95	6
1995/96	12
1996/97	9
1997/98	12

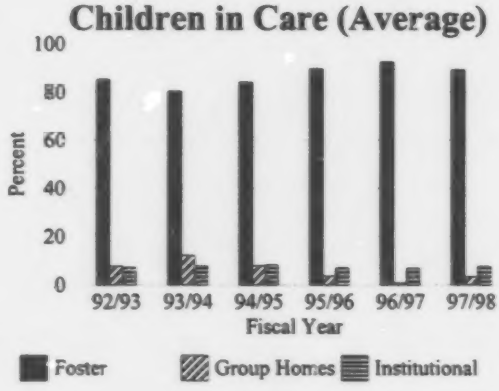
Highlight

The number of Child and Family Service Agencies has tripled since 1993/94 when only four existed. In 1997/98, there were 12 Child & Family Service Agencies.

Child Care

2. Number of Care Days and Average Number of Children in Care

Fiscal Year	Care days #	Average No. of Children in care * #	No. of Children in Care as of March 31 #
1992/93			
Foster Care	114,871	315	322
Group Homes	10,259	28	31
Institutional Care	9,687	27	30
1993/94			
Foster Care	95,356	261	228
Group Homes	14,440	40	34
Institutional Care	9,168	25	23
1994/95			
Foster Care	101,167	277	363
Group Homes	9,309	26	23
Institutional Care	9,807	27	25
1995/96			
Foster Care	108,780	298	326
Group Homes	4,284	12	8
Institutional Care	8,335	23	23
1996/97			
Foster Care	156,612	429	498
Group Homes	1,238	3	1
Institutional Care	11,444	31	37
1997/98			
Foster Care	208,808	572	669
Group Homes	7,440	20	35
Institutional Care	17,411	48	61



Notes

- See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- The 1992/93 to 1994/95 actuals are taken from the June 1992, July 1993 & 1994 Annual Child & Family Services Forms.
- Data may differ from previously reported data as a result of edit review of historical data.
- * The average number of children in care is obtained by dividing the total number of care-days by 365.

Highlights

The average number of children in care increased by 73 percent between 1992/93 and 1997/98 from 370 to 640.

The number of children in foster care annually increased by 82 percent between 1992/93 and 1997/98.

Social Support Services

Saskatchewan

Adult Care

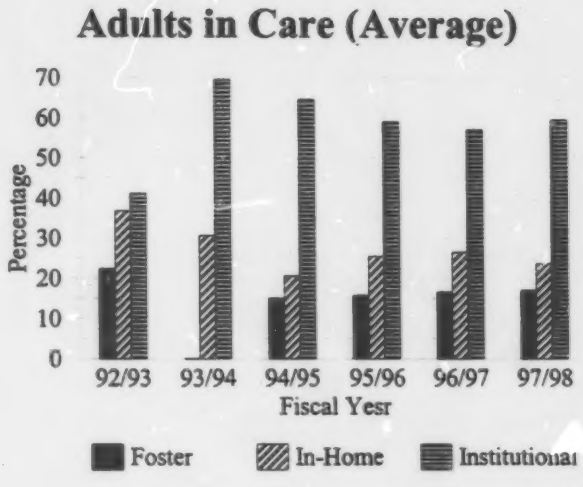
3. Number of Care Days and Average Number of Individuals

Fiscal Year	Care days	Average No. of Adults *	Individuals in care as of March 31
	#	#	#
1992/93			
Foster Care	18,355	50	53
In-Home Care	30,207	83	335
Institutional Care	33,825	93	85
1993/94			
Foster Care **	0	0	0
In-Home Care	23,200	64	1,093
Institutional Care	52,708	144	143
1994/95			
Foster Care	10,436	29	21
In-Home Care	14,305	39	1,500
Institutional Care	45,057	123	131
1995/96			
Foster Care	12,390	34	33
In-Home Care	20,024	55	1,942
Institutional Care	46,620	128	127
1996/97			
Foster Care	9,886	27	26
In-Home Care	15,764	43	1,244
Institutional Care	34,053	93	92
1997/98			
Foster Care	12,431	34	33
In-Home Care	17,244	47	1,025
Institutional Care	43,640	120	120

Notes

- See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- All information is extracted from the Annual Adult Care Summary Forms.
- Data pertaining to care days may differ from previously reported data as a result of edit reviews of historical data.
- * The average number of adults in care is calculated by dividing the total number of care days by 365.

** 1993/94 Foster Care data were not available for Saskatchewan.



Highlight

Between 1992/93 and 1997/98, the average number of adults in care was 201 annually, ranging between 163 in 1996/97 and 226 in 1992/93.

Family Violence

4. Total Number of Project Haven & Other Emergency Shelters

Fiscal Year	Project Haven	Other
	#	#
1992/93	1	2
1993/94	0	3
1994/95	1	2
1995/96	1	2
1996/97	1	2
1997/98	1	2

Notes

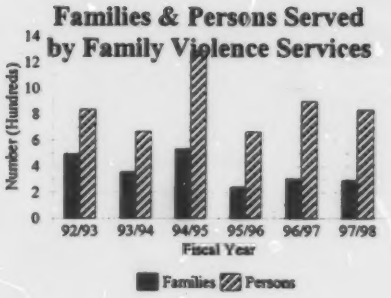
- Project Haven shelters are mostly located on-reserve and shelters in the 'Other' category are mostly located off-reserve.

Social Support Services

Saskatchewan

5. Total Number of Families and Persons Served by Family Violence, Protection & Related Services

Fiscal Year	Families #	Persons #	# of Nights Spent In Shelter	Non-resident services
1992/93	492	835	5,031	51
1993/94	354	666	2,876	0
1994/95	531	1,284	4,583	0
1995/96	240	661	5,336	0
1996/97	302	898	8,280	0
1997/98	290	831	5,841	0



Notes

- Length of stay refers to the number of nights that family members remained in the shelter (ex: a family of 3 staying for 2 nights would represent a total of 6 nights.)
- Non-residential services refers to the number of clients receiving information or counselling, but who do not stay overnight.

Highlight

The average number of families receiving Family Violence services was 368 annually, ranging between 240 in 1995/96 and 531 in 1994/95. The average number of persons receiving services was 863 annually, ranging between 661 in 1995/96 and 1,284 in 1994/95.

6. Total Number of Shelters Located On & Off Reserve, Bands Served, Units and Beds

Fiscal Year	Shelters #	Bands served #	Units #	Beds #
1992/93				
On-reserve	0	0	0	0
Off-reserve	3	43	63	42
1993/94				
On-reserve	0	0	0	0
Off-reserve	3	43	63	42
1994/95				
On-reserve	0	0	0	0
Off-reserve	3	43	63	42
1995/96				
On-reserve	0	0	0	0
Off-reserve	3	43	63	42
1996/97				
On-reserve	0	0	0	0
Off-reserve	3	43	63	63
1997/98				
On-reserve	0	0	0	0
Off-reserve	3	69	63	63

Social Support Services

Saskatchewan

Other Services

7. Number of Child/Infant Day Care Centres or Programs Funded and Children Placed in Day Care

Fiscal Year	Day Care centres #	Children placed in day care #
1992/93		
1993/94	Does not apply for Saskatchewan	
1994/95		
1995/96		
1996/97		
1997/98		

Note

· DIAND does not fund these programs in Saskatchewan.

Social Assistance

Saskatchewan

1. Average Monthly Number of Families, Persons in Families and Singles Receiving Social Assistance

Fiscal Year	Average Number of Families # A	Average Number of Persons in Families # B	Average Number of Singles # C	Average Number of Beneficiaries # B+C
1992/93				
On and Off-Reserve	7,021	27,651	7,518	35,169
On-Reserve	4,982	18,853	5,992	24,845
Off-Reserve	2,039	8,798	1,526	10,324
1993/94				
On and Off-Reserve	6,021	22,870	7,256	30,126
On-Reserve	5,284	20,213	6,650	26,863
Off-Reserve	737	2,657	606	3,263
1994/95				
On and Off-Reserve	5,655	21,470	6,803	28,273
On-Reserve	5,655	21,470	6,803	28,273
Off-Reserve	0	0	0	0
1995/96				
On and Off-Reserve	5,732	21,653	6,624	28,277
On-Reserve	5,732	21,653	6,624	28,277
Off-Reserve	0	0	0	0
1996/97				
On and Off-Reserve	5,918	22,982	6,762	29,744
On-Reserve	5,918	22,982	6,762	29,744
Off-Reserve	0	0	0	0
1997/98				
On and Off-Reserve	6,463	24,882	7,428	32,310
On-Reserve	6,463	24,882	7,428	32,310
Off-Reserve	0	0	0	0

Highlight
The number of beneficiaries on-reserve has increased by 30 percent from 24,845 in 1992/93 to 32,310 in 1997/98.

Notes

- Data may differ from previously reported data as a result of edit reviews of historical data.
- Beneficiaries include the number of persons in families.
- In 1992/93 & 1993/94 only, off-reserve support was provided in Saskatchewan. For 1993/94, off-reserve data reflects information on funding from only April to July.
- In the early 1990's, Registered Indians who moved off-reserve in the Prairie Provinces no longer received social assistance from DIAND. In Saskatchewan this occurred in 1993.
- These figures may include non-registered individuals living on-reserve. Social assistance is provided to all eligible individuals living on-reserve.
- The number of social assistance recipients reflects a combination of data received from First Nations on the reimbursement of actuals and from First Nations funded through "fixed volume" commitments.

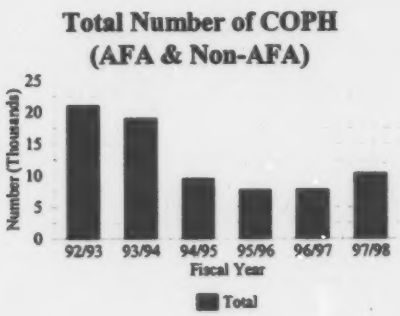
Social Assistance

Saskatchewan

2. Average Monthly Number of Children Out of Parental Home (COPH) by Funding Type (AFA and NON-AFA)

Fiscal Year	COPH - NON AFA[2] #	COPH - AFA[1] #	TOTAL #
1992/93	2,097	0	2,097
1993/94	1,898	0	1,898
1994/95	882	61	943
1995/96	589	180	769
1996/97	709	65	774

Fiscal Year	Reimbursable		Fixed Volume		Total
	CFA	AFA	AFA	FTA	
1997/98	770	9	142	108	1,029



Highlight

The total number of children out of parental home averaged 1,252 between 1992/93 and 1997/98, ranging between 769 in 1995/96 and 2,097 in 1992/93.

Notes

- [1] Includes AFA and FTA fixed volume
- [2] Includes CFA and AFA reimbursables.
- See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- In 1997/98, a new collection process was put in place to capture the funding components for reimbursable and fixed volume allocations.
- Decrease in 1994/95 is largely due to a review of COPH cases during 1992/93 and 1993/94. The Saskatchewan Region invested considerable effort in eliminating long time COPH cases. The cases were reviewed and either became a social assistance or a child care item.

▲Saskatchewan▼

Capital Facilities & Maintenance

1. Number of Housing Units

2. Housing Conditions

3. Electrification and Fire Protection Services

4. Water Delivery & Sewage Disposal Systems

5. Funded Capital Assets

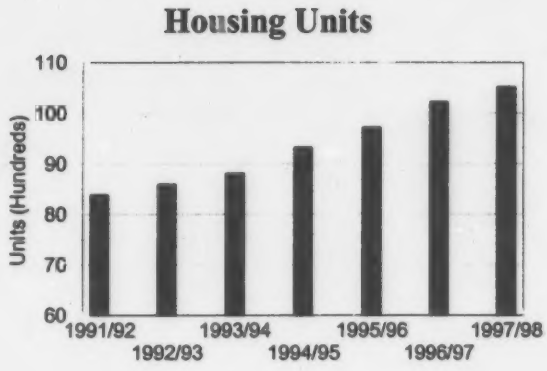
6. Educational Space On Reserve

Capital Facilities & Maintenance

Saskatchewan

1. Housing Units

Fiscal Year	Reserves with Housing Units #	Housing Units * #	Special Purpose Housing Units * #	New Housing Units * #	Housing Units Deleted* #
1991/92	97	8,391	0	N/A	N/A
1992/93	101	8,600	0	384	144
1993/94	101	8,812	4	376	165
1994/95	101	9,330	7	551	61
1995/96	101	9,719	8	485	65
1996/97	101	10,228	10	482	66
1997/98	102	10,520	17	412	82



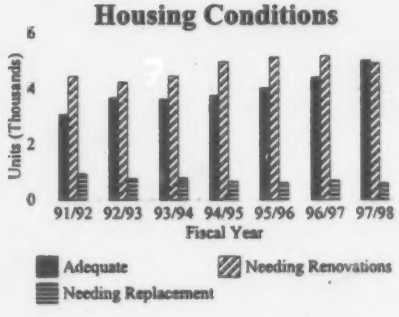
Notes
- * See Glossary of Key Terms
- Housing units = Replacement + Renovations + Adequate.
- Housing data reported for 1997/98 are as of August 31, 1998 and reflects adjustments made to the 1997/98 Capital Management Database.
- Data on New Housing Units and Housing Units Deleted were not collected in 1991/92.
- Data presented are based on information provided by First Nations.

Highlight

The number of housing units on reserve has steadily increased, rising from 8,391 in 1991/92 to 10,520 in 1997/98, an increase of 25 percent.

2. Housing Conditions

Fiscal Year	Adequate Units * #	Units Renovated * #	Units in Need of Renovations * #	Units Requiring Basic Indoor Plumbing * #	Units in Need of Replacement * #
1991/92	3,041	N/A	4,423	** N/A	927
1992/93	3,648	781	4,208	2,114	744
1993/94	3,602	1,067	4,430	1,772	780
1994/95	3,726	798	4,944	1,347	660
1995/96	4,006	1,003	5,112	967	601
1996/97	4,389	1,396	5,149	640	690
1997/98	5,007	1,119	4,918	412	595



Notes
- * See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- ** Saskatchewan data were not provided in the 1992 update.
- Adequate Units = Total Housing units - (Units in need of Renovation + Units in need of Replacement).
- Housing data reported for 1997/98 are as of August 31, 1998 and reflects adjustments made to the 1997/98 Capital Management Database.

Highlights

Adequate housing units as a percentage of total units has increased from 36 percent in 1991/92 to 48 percent in 1997/98.

Units in need of replacement as a percentage of total units decreased by 5% over the past seven years. In 1991/92, 11% needed to be replaced, while in 1997/98, 6% required replacement.

Capital Facilities & Maintenance

Saskatchewan

3. Electrification and Fire Protection Services

Fiscal Year	Reserves with Housing Units	Electrification *			Fire Protection *+		
		Adequate	Inadequate	No service	Adequate	Inadequate	No service
	#	#	#	#	#	#	#
1991/92	97	97	0	0	72	25	0 *
1992/93	101	100	0	1	9	65	27
1993/94	101	100	0	1	58	14	29
1994/95	101	100	0	1	58	14	29
1995/96	101	101	0	0	61	14	26
1996/97	101	101	0	0	62	14	25
1997/98	102	101	0	1	62	14	26

Notes

- * See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- Housing data reported for 1997/98 are as of August 31, 1998 and reflects adjustments made to the 1997/98 Capital Management Database.
- + 1991/92 fire protection figures are based on old categories of fire protection adequacy. Definitions for fire protection adequacy were revised in 1992/93.
- Departmental levels of service standards for fire protection and electrification are only applicable to sites with 10 or more housing units.

Highlights

In 1997/98, 99% of reserves with housing units have adequate electrification.

The percentage of inhabited sites with fire protection services that have been inspected and verified by a fire protection specialist has increased from 57 percent in 1993/94 to 61 percent in 1997/98.

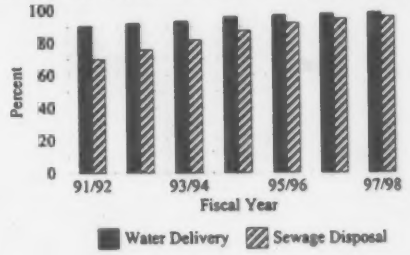
4. Water Delivery & Sewage Disposal Systems

Fiscal Year	Housing units	Water Delivery System		Sewage Disposal System	
		Service *	No service	Service	No service
	#	#	#	#	#
1991/92	8,391	7,553	838	5,833	2,558
1992/93	8,600	7,892	708	6,487	2,113
1993/94	8,812	8,198	614	7,185	1,627
1994/95	9,330	8,944	386	8,140	1,190
1995/96	9,719	9,403	316	8,930	789
1996/97	10,228	9,993	235	9,677	551
1997/98	10,520	10,353	167	10,084	436

Notes

- See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- Data may be different from previously reported data as a result of edit reviews of historical data.
- Housing data reported for 1997/98 are as of August 31, 1998 and reflects adjustments made to the 1997/98 Capital Management Database.
- * Water Delivery Service includes Truck B water delivery (truck to barrel) which can be considered inadequate. Truck B service for 1992/93 was 27.5 percent of houses compared to 17.1 percent in 1997/98.

On-Reserve Dwelling With Water Delivery Systems and Sewage Disposal



Highlights

The number of housing units with no water delivery service has decreased each year, from 838 in 1991/92 to 167 in 1997/98.

The number of housing units with no sewage service has decreased from 2,558 in 1991/92 to 436 units in 1997/98.

Capital Facilities & Maintenance

Saskatchewan

5. Funded Capital Assets (excluding houses)

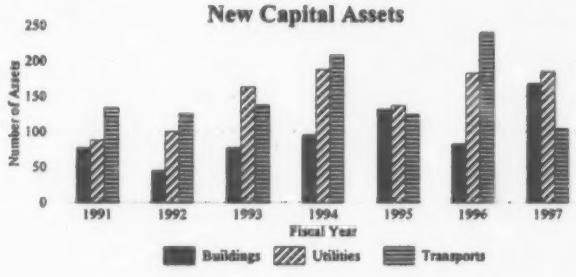
Fiscal Year	Total New assets #	Buildings #	Utilities #	Grounds #	Roads & Bridges #	Service Utility Vehicles #	Assets constructed with a replacement value exceeding 1 M dollars * #
1991	298	77	88	0	133	0	13
1992	270	45	100	0	125	0	12
1993	376	77	162	0	137	0	13
1994	491	95	187	0	207	2	17
1995	392	131	136	0	124	1	18
1996	505	82	182	0	239	2	16
1997	455	167	184	0	104	0	22

Notes

- The year corresponds with the year construction was completed or when the asset was acquired.
- *The year corresponds to year of construction, but values are based on asset replacement values in 1997 dollars.

Highlight

Saskatchewan acquired almost 2,800 new capital assets over the past seven years. Of these assets, 38 percent were in the transport category, while 37 percent were utilities.

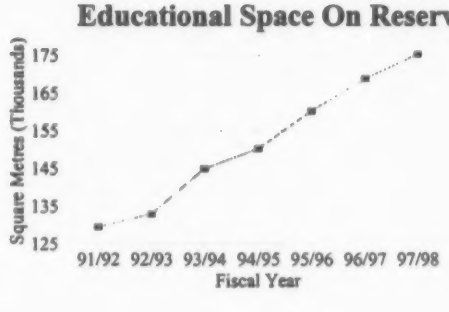


6. Educational Space On Reserve

Fiscal Year	Total Space Sq. Metres	Schools	Student Residences	Teacherages
1991/92	188,260	129,612	29,559	29,089
1992/93	192,234	133,027	29,559	29,648
1993/94	201,822	144,985	29,559	27,278
1994/95	202,275	*150,293	28,842	23,140
1995/96	210,893	160,265	26,045	24,583
1996/97	213,822	168,868	18,812	26,142
1997/98	210,948	175,424	5,676	29,848

Notes

- Total educational space includes Band & Federal schools, teacherages (teacher residences) and student residences.
- Data for 1991/92 and subsequent years excludes on-reserve provincial and private schools.
- * Data for 1994/95 have been revised to reflect adjustments to the Capital Assets Management System after publication of the 1995 School Facilities/Joint School Agreements Summary Report.



Highlights

The total educational space on reserve has increased by about 12 percent over the last seven years. The total square metres increased from about 188,000 in 1991/92 to 210,948 in 1997/98.

The space allocated for schools has increased from about 129,600 square metres in 1991/92 to over 175,400 square metres in 1997/98, resulting from the construction of new school facilities.

▲ Saskatchewan ▼

Economic Development ▼

1. Number of Funding Recipients

2. Number of People Placed in Training Programs

3. Number of People Continuing/Placed in Employment After Training

4. Existing Businesses Expanded and Jobs Created

5. New Businesses Established and Jobs Created

Economic Development

Saskatchewan

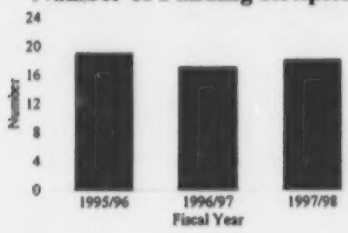
1. Number of Funding Recipients

Fiscal Year	Total* #
1995/96	19
1996/97	17
1997/98*	18

Notes

- *Totals are based on reports received.
- Data may be different from previously reported data as a result of amendments to the database.
- As of 1997/98 "Number of Community Economic Development Organizations" (CEDOs) and "Number of Businesses in Service Area Owned by Individual Band Members or By a Band or Tribal Council" will not be included in the Overview, as this data is no longer collected.
- The Tables 2 and 3 entitled "Total Number of People Placed in Training Programs" and "Total Number of People Continuing/ Placed in Employment After Training" are new to this edition of the Overview.

Number of Funding Recipients



Highlight

Average number of funding recipients was 17 between 1995/96 and 1997/98, varying only slightly.

2. Total Number of People Placed in Training Programs

Fiscal Year	Total	Employed at time of training	Unemployed (no Social Assistance)	In receipt of Social Assistance
1995/96	2,044	201	590	1,253
1996/97	982	100	118	764
1997/98	1,010	234	245	531

Note

- Total number of people placed in training programs includes results achieved through funding from the CEDP and other Federal Government Departments' programs.

Number in Training

Highlight

Between 1995/96 and 1997/98, a total of 4,036 individuals were placed in training programs. 63 percent of these individuals were in receipt of social assistance, 24 percent were unemployed and 13 percent were employed at the time of training.

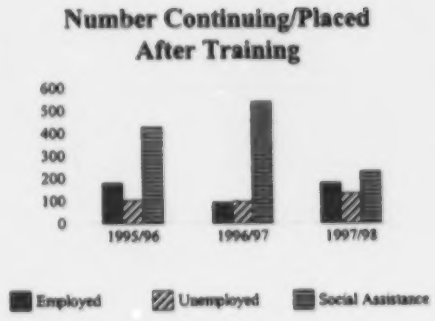
Economic Development

Saskatchewan

3. Total Number of People Continuing/Placed in Employment After Training

Fiscal Year	Total Employed After Training	Continuing in Employment	Unemployed at time of training & Placed in Employment	In receipt of Social Assistance at time of training & Placed in Employment
1995/96	704	176	102	426
1996/97	720	90	94	536
1997/98	534	176	131	227

Highlight
Between 1995/96 and 1997/98, 49 percent of those trained, continued or were placed in employment. Of those who continued or were placed with employment, 61 percent were in receipt of social assistance, 23 percent were employed, and 17 percent were unemployed.



4. Number of Existing Businesses Expanded and Jobs Created

Fiscal Year	Existing Businesses Expanded #	Jobs Created by Business Expansion #
1995/96	116	376
1996/97	123	417
1997/98	169	316

Note
· Data may be different from previously reported data as a result of amendments made to the database.

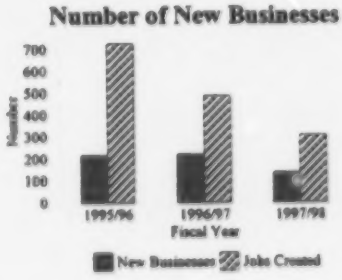
Highlight
Between 1995/96 and 1997/98, the number of businesses expanded has increased by 46 percent. During this period, the average number of jobs created by business expansion was 370, ranging between 316 in 1997/98 and 417 in 1996/97.

5. Number of New Businesses Established and Jobs Created

Fiscal Year	New Businesses Established #	Jobs Created by Business Establishment #
1995/96	216	727
1996/97	219	487
1997/98	135	306

Note
· Data may be different from previously reported data as a result of amendments made to the database.

Highlight
Between 1995/96 and 1997/98, the number of jobs created by business establishment has decreased by 58 percent from 727 in 1995/96 to 306 in 1997/98.



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▲ Alberta ▼

Education

Elementary/Secondary Education

1. Schools and Enrolment by School Type
2. Enrolment by Level & Gender
3. Enrolment by Age Group
4. Graduates by Age Group

Post-Secondary Education

1. Post-Secondary Enrolment by Age Group & Gender
2. Post-Secondary Enrolment, Full-Time/Part-Time
3. Post-Secondary Enrolment by Qualification
4. Major Area of Study, University
5. Major Area of Study, Community College
6. Post-Secondary Graduates by Qualification

Elementary/Secondary Education

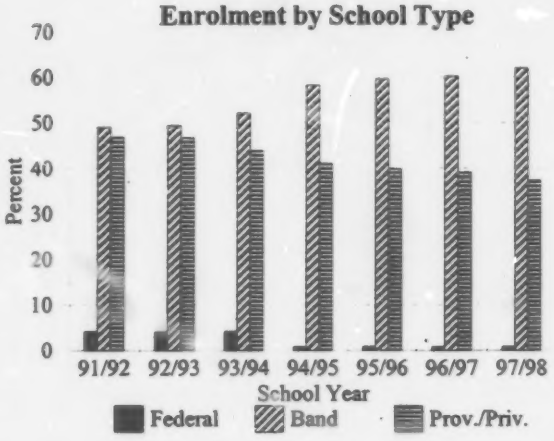
Alberta

1. Number of Schools and Enrolment by School Type

School Year	Total #	Federal* #	Band* #	Provincial/ Private* #
1991/92				
# of schools	**290**	5	34	251
enrolment	**14,778**	604	7,243	6,931
1992/93				
# of schools	**281**	5	37	239
enrolment	**15,378**	624	7,584	7,170
1993/94				
# of schools	**292**	5	41	246
enrolment	**15,919**	652	8,280	6,987
1994/95				
# of schools	**300**	1	49	250
enrolment	**16,503**	129	9,602	6,772
1995/96				
# of schools	**314**	1	56	257
enrolment	**17,116**	127	10,188	6,801
1996/97				
# of schools	**305**	1	57	247
enrolment	**17,218**	132	10,367	6,719
1997/98				
# of schools	**314**	1	61	252
enrolment	**17,983**	138	11,134	6,711

Notes

- Includes Registered Indians and Non-Registered individuals living on-reserve & Inuit students in Kindergarten 4 to Grade 13, inclusively.
- * See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.



Highlights

Elementary/secondary enrolment grew by 3,205 students, or 22 percent, between 1991/92 and 1997/98.

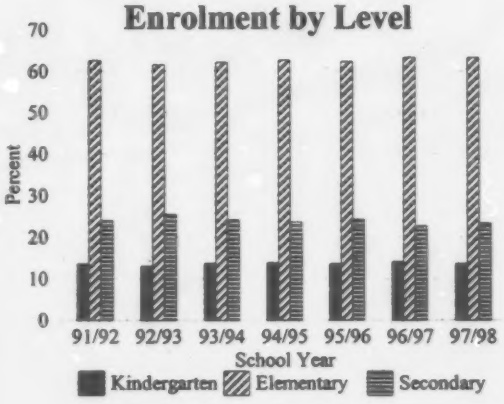
The number of Band schools increased by almost 80 percent from 1991/92 to 1997/98, and the number of students enrolled in band schools increased by 54 percent during the same period.

2. Total Enrolment by Level & Gender

School Year	Total #	Kindergarten * #	Elementary * #	Secondary * #
1991/92 - Total	**14,778**	1,999	9,238	3,541
Male	7,560	1,030	4,658	1,872
Female	7,218	969	4,580	1,669
1992/93 - Total	**15,378**	2,002	9,459	3,917
Male	7,816	1,025	4,791	2,000
Female	7,562	977	4,668	1,917
1993/94 - Total	**15,919**	2,183	9,891	3,845
Male	8,151	1,113	5,051	1,987
Female	7,768	1,070	4,840	1,858
1994/95 - Total	**16,503**	2,280	10,339	3,884
Male	8,395	1,174	5,265	1,956
Female	8,108	1,106	5,074	1,928
1995/96 - Total	**17,116**	2,319	10,660	4,137
Male	8,693	1,209	5,446	2,038
Female	8,423	1,110	5,214	2,099
1996/97 - Total	**17,218**	2,423	10,900	3,895
Male	8,828	1,253	5,624	1,951
Female	8,390	1,170	5,276	1,944
1997/98 - Total	**17,983**	2,438	11,367	4,178
Male	9,161	1,279	5,866	2,016
Female	8,822	1,159	5,501	2,162

Notes

- Includes Registered Indians and Non-Registered individuals living on-reserve & Inuit students in Kindergarten 4 to Grade 13, inclusively.
- Grade breakdown for Alberta: Kindergarten-K4 & K5, Elementary-grades 1-8 and Secondary-grades 9-12 & Special Students.
- * See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.



Highlights

The proportion of students at each level has remained relatively constant over the past seven years with an average of 14 percent in kindergarten, 63 percent in elementary and 24 percent in secondary.

The largest increase in enrolment was in the Elementary level, with an increase of 23 percent between 1991/92 and 1997/98.

Elementary/Secondary Education

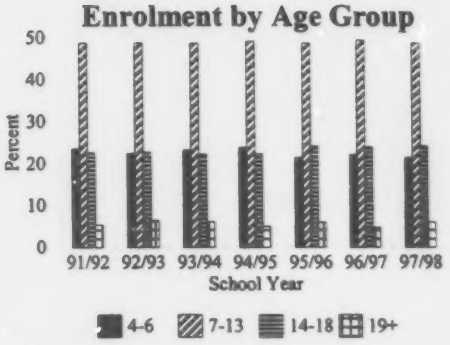
Alberta

3. Total Enrolment by Age Group

School Year	Total	4-6	7-13	14-18	19+
	#	#	#	#	#
1991/92 - Total	**14,778**	3,465	7,192	3,332	789
Male	7,560	1,750	3,629	1,747	434
Female	7,218	1,715	3,563	1,585	355
1992/93 - Total	**15,378**	3,433	7,486	3,480	979
Male	7,816	1,749	3,744	1,822	501
Female	7,562	1,684	3,742	1,658	478
1993/94 - Total	**15,919**	3,689	7,737	3,525	968
Male	8,151	1,890	3,918	1,828	515
Female	7,768	1,799	3,819	1,697	453
1994/95 - Total	**16,503**	3,919	8,099	3,679	806
Male	8,395	2,016	4,080	1,897	402
Female	8,108	1,903	4,019	1,782	404
1995/96 - Total	**17,116**	3,647	8,324	4,131	1,014
Male	8,693	1,869	4,252	2,066	506
Female	8,423	1,778	4,072	2,065	508
1996/97 - Total	**17,218**	3,795	8,492	4,117	814
Male	8,828	1,968	4,324	2,104	432
Female	8,390	1,827	4,168	2,013	382
1997/98 - Total	**17,983**	3,773	8,841	4,513	856
Male	9,161	1,949	4,521	2,235	456
Female	8,822	1,824	4,320	2,278	400

Note

· Includes Registered Indians and Non-Registered individuals living on-reserve & Inuit students in Kindergarten 4 to Grade 13, inclusively.



Highlight

The age group 7-13 accounts for the largest proportion of total elementary/secondary enrolment, with 49 percent of total enrolment between 1991/92 and 1997/98.

Between 1991/92 and 1997/98, the largest increase in the number of students occurred in the 14-18 age group, with an increase of 35 percent.

4. Graduates by Age Group

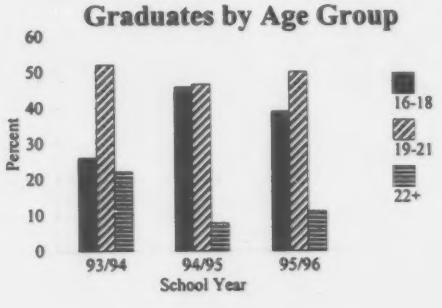
School Year	Total	16-18	19-21	22+
	#	#	#	#
1993/94 - Total				
Male		N/A		
Female				
1994/95 - Total	77	20	40	17
Male	36	8	19	9
Female	41	12	21	8
1995/96 - Total	**129**	59	60	10
Male	57	24	28	5
Female	72	35	32	5
1996/97 - Total	**90**	35	45	10
Male	43	14	26	3
Female	47	21	19	7

Notes

· Includes Registered Indians and Non-Registered individuals living on-reserve & Inuit students in Kindergarten 4 to Grade 13, inclusively.

· Numbers in 1995/96 are different than those reported in the previous edition due to a calculation error.

· Leaver data is excluded in 1993/94.



Highlights

The average number of graduates between 1994/95 and 1996/97 was 99, ranging between 77 in 1994/95 and 129 in 1995/96.

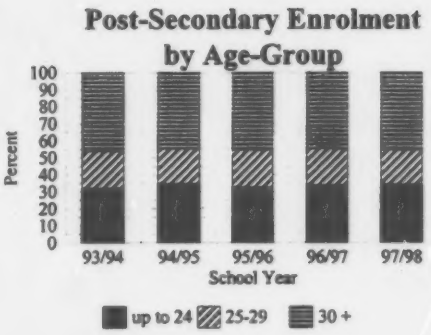
The ages of the graduates in Alberta has not remained constant. In 1994/95, 26% of graduates were aged 16-18 and in 1996/97, 39% of graduates fell into this category.

Post-Secondary Education

Alberta

1. Post-Secondary Enrolment by Age Group & Gender (November 1 Census)

School Year	Nov. 31 Census Total #	up to 24 #	25-29 #	30+ #	Funded (March 31) Total * #
1993/94 - Total	**1,694**	545	369	780	3,058
Male	636	222	137	277	
Female	1,058	323	232	503	
1994/95 - Total	**2,570**	894	533	1,143	3,201
Male	874	333	186	355	
Female	1,696	561	347	788	
1995/96 - Total	**3,175**	1,043	688	1,444	3,299
Male	986	359	235	392	
Female	2,189	684	453	1,052	
1996/97 - Total	**3,325**	1,126	712	1,487	3,010
Male	1,055	392	243	420	
Female	2,270	734	469	1,067	
1997/98 - Total	**2,839**	974	572	1,293	2,760
Male	846	324	185	337	
Female	1,993	650	387	956	



Notes

- Post-Secondary Enrolment includes Registered Indians and Inuits funded by DIAND.
- Since 1988/89, numbers include students in the University and College Entry Program (UCEP).
- 1997/98 enrolment is estimated and includes reported and non-reported counts.
- The Post-Secondary Education enrolment figures for Alberta are reported as of the November 1st Census of each year. The total November 1st census counts, which includes estimates for bands that did not report was:
  - 1993/94 - 1,926
  - 1994/95 - 2,570
  - 1995/96 - 3,175
  - 1996/97 - 3,325
  - 1997/98 - 2,839
- * The figures in this column reflect the actual number of students funded by DIAND.
- **See Glossary of Key Terms for differences between the total number of students funded by DIAND and the November 1st Census enrolment count.**

Highlights

Between 1993/94 and 1997/98, students over 30 years of age accounted for 45 percent and students 24 and under accounted for 34 percent of total post-secondary enrolment.

Females comprised a greater percentage of post-secondary enrolment in the last two years than in 1993/94 and 1994/95. The female share of enrolment increased from just over 62 percent in 1993/94 to 70 percent in 1997/98.

Post-Secondary Education

Alberta

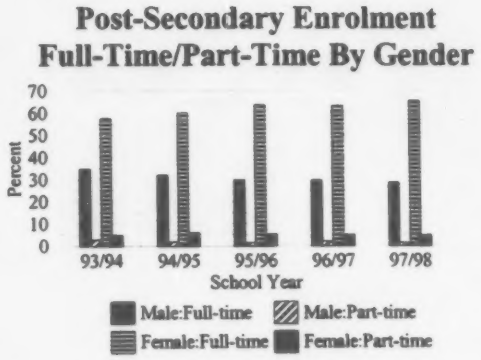
2. Post-Secondary Enrolment, Full-Time/Part-Time (November 1 Census)

School Year	Nov. 1st Census Total #	Full-time #	Part-time #	Funded (March 31) Total * #
1993/94 - Total	**1,694**	1,564	130	3,058
Male	636	588	48	
Female	1,058	976	82	
1994/95 - Total	**2,570**	2,366	204	3,201
Male	874	823	51	
Female	1,696	1,543	153	
1995/96 - Total	**3,175**	2,962	213	3,299
Male	986	940	46	
Female	2,189	2,022	167	
1996/97 - Total	**3,325**	3,086	239	3,010
Male	1,055	984	71	
Female	2,270	2,102	168	
1997/98 - Total	**2,839**	2,668	171	2,760
Male	846	809	37	
Female	1,993	1,859	134	

Notes:

- The Post-Secondary Education enrolment figures for Alberta are reported as of the November 1st Census of each year. The total November 1st census counts, which includes estimates for bands that did not report was:
  - 1993/94 - 1,926 - 1994/95 - 2,570 - 1995/96 - 3,175
  - 1996/97 - 3,325 - 1997/98 - 2,839

* The figures in this column reflect the actual number of students funded by DIAND.



Highlights

The percentage of students undertaking full-time studies has remained virtually constant over the past five years, making up about 93 percent of total enrolment.

There has been a 68 percent increase in total post-secondary enrolment between 1993/94 and 1997/98. The increase in full-time students accounts almost entirely for the increase in total enrolment.

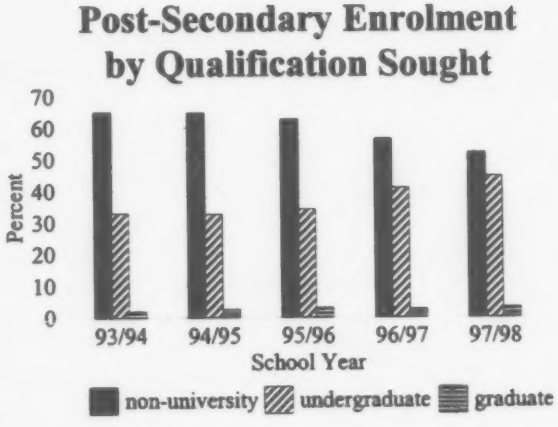
3. Post-Secondary Enrolment by Qualification (November 1 Census)

School Year	Nov. 1st Census Enrolment #	%	Funded (March 31) Total * #
1993/94 - Total	**1,694**	100.0%	3,058
Non-University	1,103	65.1%	
Undergraduate	558	32.9%	
Graduate	33	1.9%	
Not Seeking a Qualification	0	0.0%	
1994/95 -Total	**2,570**	100.0%	3,201
Non-University	1,666	64.8%	
Undergraduate	838	32.6%	
Graduate	66	2.6%	
Not Seeking a Qualification	0	0.0%	
1995/96 -Total	**3,175**	100.0%	3,299
Non-University	1,991	62.7%	
Undergraduate	1,085	34.2%	
Graduate	99	3.1%	
Not Seeking a Qualification	0	0.0%	
1996/97 -Total	**3,325**	100.0%	3,010
Non-University	1,878	56.5%	
Undergraduate	1,361	40.9%	
Graduate	86	2.6%	
Not Seeking a Qualification	0	0.0%	
1997/98 -Total	**2,839**	100.0%	2,760
Non-University	1,479	52.1%	
Undergraduate	1,268	44.7%	
Graduate	92	3.2%	
Not Seeking a Qualification	0	0.0%	

Notes:

- The Post-Secondary Education enrolment figures for Alberta are reported as of the November 1st Census of each year. The total November 1st census counts, which includes estimates for bands that did not report was:
  - 1993/94 - 1,926 - 1994/95 - 2,570 - 1995/96 - 3,175
  - 1996/97 - 3,325 - 1997/98 - 2,839

* The figures in this column reflect the actual number of students funded by DIAND.



Highlights

Non-university enrolment accounted for an average of 60 percent of all post-secondary enrolment over the past five years.

Between 1993/94 and 1997/98, the percentage of students enrolled in non-university studies decreased from 65.1 to 52.1 percent and the percentage of students enrolled in undergraduate studies has increased from 32.9 to 44.7 percent.

Post-Secondary Education

Alberta

4. Major Area of Study, University (November 1 Census)

School Year	1993/94		1994/95		1995/96		1996/97		1997/98	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Agriculture & Bio Sciences	3	0.5%	9	1.0%	14	1.2%	14	1.0%	7	0.5%
Canadian Studies	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	0.3%	3	0.2%	4	0.3%
General Arts & Sciences	144	24.4%	207	22.9%	311	26.0%	400	27.5%	445	32.6%
Business & Commerce	47	8.0%	101	11.2%	139	11.6%	192	13.2%	169	12.4%
Education	119	20.1%	195	21.6%	242	20.3%	284	19.5%	272	19.9%
Engineering & Applied Sciences	10	1.7%	7	0.8%	26	2.2%	32	2.2%	32	2.3%
Fine & Applied Arts	7	1.2%	15	1.7%	25	2.1%	55	3.8%	39	2.9%
Health Professions	34	5.8%	48	5.3%	51	4.3%	64	4.4%	51	3.7%
Law	17	2.9%	29	3.2%	30	2.5%	26	1.8%	21	1.5%
Mathematics & Physical Sciences	6	1.0%	9	1.0%	11	0.9%	16	1.1%	11	0.8%
Native Studies	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	87	7.3%	108	7.4%	69	5.1%
Social Sciences & Services	107	18.1%	139	15.4%	188	15.7%	206	14.2%	208	15.2%
Humanities & Related	8	1.4%	19	2.1%	25	2.1%	46	3.2%	32	2.3%
Other	89	15.1%	126	13.9%	42	3.5%	7	0.5%	5	0.4%
TOTAL (Nov. 1st Census)	**591**	100.0%	**904**	100.0%	**1,195**	100.0%	**1,453**	100.0%	**1,365**	100.0%
Total Funded *	3,058		3,201		3,299		3,010		2,760	

Notes:

· The Post-Secondary Education enrolment figures for Alberta are reported as of the November 1st Census of each year. The total November 1st census counts, which includes estimates for bands that did not report was:

- 1993/94 - 1,926 - 1994/95 - 2,570 - 1995/96 - 3,175
- 1996/97 - 3,325 - 1997/98 - 2,839

* The figures in this row reflect the actual number of students funded by DIAND.

Highlights

General Arts and Sciences has the highest enrolment among university programs, with 32.6 percent of enrolment in 1997/98.

Education and Social Sciences & Services are ranked second and third at 19.9 percent and 15.2 percent respectively in 1997/98. This has been the case since 1993/94.

5. Major Area of Study, Community College (November 1 Census)

School Year	1993/94		1994/95		1995/96		1996/97		1997/98	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Arts	0	0.0%	2	0.1%	10	0.5%	22	1.2%	39	2.6%
Clerical	32	2.9%	59	3.5%	56	2.9%	75	4.0%	63	4.3%
General Arts & Sciences	90	8.2%	113	6.8%	146	7.5%	127	6.8%	154	10.4%
Business & Commerce	195	17.7%	345	20.7%	360	18.4%	324	17.3%	263	17.8%
Education	31	2.8%	72	4.3%	58	3.0%	62	3.3%	63	4.3%
Engineering & Applied Sciences	25	2.3%	38	2.3%	59	3.0%	87	4.6%	82	5.6%
Fine & Applied Arts	17	1.5%	33	2.0%	29	1.5%	18	1.0%	13	0.9%
Health Science & Related	35	3.2%	54	3.2%	66	3.4%	67	3.6%	77	5.2%
Native Studies	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	32	1.7%	8	0.5%
Natural Sciences & Primary Industries	14	1.3%	16	1.0%	42	2.1%	87	4.6%	47	3.2%
Social Sciences & Services	116	10.5%	198	11.9%	355	18.1%	301	16.1%	217	14.7%
Humanities & Related	14	1.3%	10	0.6%	31	1.6%	32	1.7%	21	1.4%
Other	534	48.4%	726	43.6%	747	38.1%	638	34.1%	427	29.0%
TOTAL (Nov. 1st Census)	**1,103**	100.0%	**1,666**	100.0%	**1,959**	100.0%	**1,872**	100.0%	**1,474**	100.0%
Total Funded *	3,058		3,201		3,299		3,010		2,760	

Notes:

· The Post-Secondary Education enrolment figures for Alberta are reported as of the November 1st Census of each year. The total November 1st census counts, which includes estimates for bands that did not report was:

- 1993/94 - 1,926 - 1994/95 - 2,570 - 1995/96 - 3,175
- 1996/97 - 3,325 - 1997/98 - 2,839

* The figures in this row reflect the actual number of students funded by DIAND.

Highlight

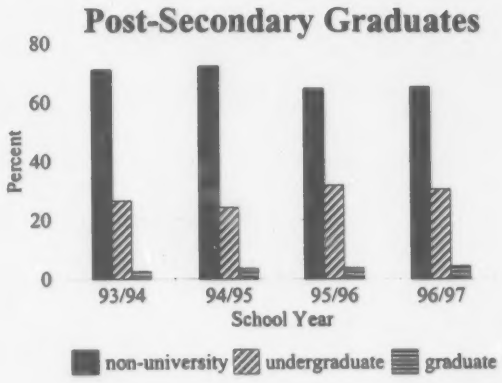
Among community college enrolment, Other and Business & Commerce fields account for 46.8 percent of the total enrolment in 1997/98.

Post-Secondary Education

Alberta

6. Post-Secondary Graduates by Qualification (November 1 Census)

School Year	Graduates #	Graduates %
1993/94 - Total	**238**	100.0%
Non-University	169	71.0%
Undergraduate	63	26.5%
Graduate	6	2.5%
Not Seeking a Qualification	0	0.0%
1994/95 -Total	**202**	100.0%
Non-University	146	72.3%
Undergraduate	49	24.3%
Graduate	7	3.5%
Not Seeking a Qualification	0	0.0%
1995/96 -Total	**303**	100.0%
Non-University	196	64.7%
Undergraduate	96	31.7%
Graduate	11	3.6%
Not Seeking a Qualification	0	0.0%
1996/97 -Total	**276**	100.0%
Non-University	180	65.2%
Undergraduate	84	30.4%
Graduate	12	4.3%
Not Seeking a Qualification	0	0.0%



Highlight

There was an average of 255 post-secondary graduates over the last five years, ranging between 202 in 1994/95 and 303 in 1996/96.

Note

· See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.

▲Alberta▼

Indian Government Support

1. DIAND Funded Bands & Tribal Councils

2. Band Employee Benefit Plans & Employees Covered by Plans

Indian Government Support

Alberta

1. Number of DIAND Funded Bands and Tribal Councils

Fiscal Year	Bands #	Sub-Communities * #	Total Bands #	Tribal Councils ** #
1991/92	42	7	49	7
1992/93	43	9	52	7
1993/94	43	8	51	6
1994/95	43	9	52	7
1995/96	43	9	52	8
1996/97	42	10	52	7
1997/98	43	9	52	7

Note

- * A sub-community is defined as a community associated with a Band (usually composed of Band members) for which the federal government has assumed some responsibility.
- ** Tribal Councils represent both DIAND funded bands and DIAND funded sub-communities, contained in the Indian Government Support database.

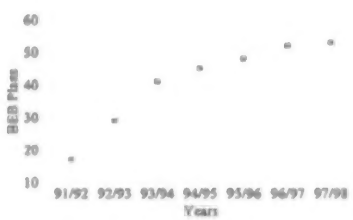
2. Number of Band Employee Benefit (BEB) Plans and Employees Covered by Plans

Fiscal Year	BEB Plans #	Employees Covered by Plans #
1991/92	17	480
1992/93	29	943
1993/94	41	1,481
1994/95	45	1,602
1995/96	48	1,957
1996/97	52	2,046
1997/98	53	2,293

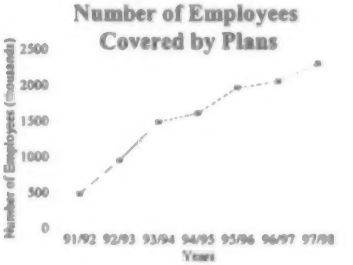
Note

- See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.

Number of BEB Plans



Number of Employees Covered by Plans



Highlight

The number of Band Employee Benefit Plans has tripled and the number of employees covered by these plans has more then quadrupled since 1991/92.

▲Alberta▼

Social Support Services & Social Assistance

Social Support Services

1. Child & Family Service Agencies in Operation

2. Number of Children in Care

3. Number of Adults in Care

4. Project Haven and Other Emergency Shelters

5. Families and Persons Served by Family Violence & Related Services

6. Number of Shelters Located On & Off Reserve

7. Number of Children Placed in Day-Care Centres of Programs Funded

Social Assistance

1. Families, Persons in Families and Singles Receiving Social Assistance

2. Number of Children Out of Parental Home

Social Support Services

Alberta

Child & Family Services

1. Number of Child & Family Service Agencies in Operation

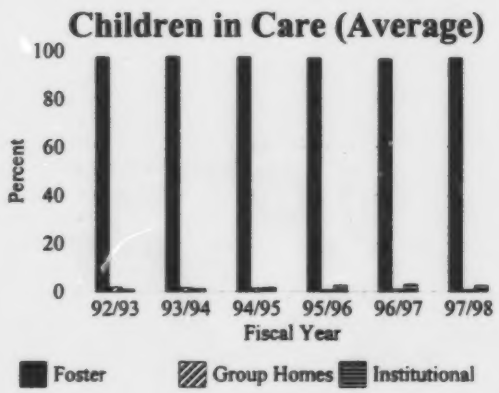
Fiscal Year	Child & Family Service Agencies #
1993/94	7
1994/95	7
1995/96	7
1996/97	10
1997/98	13

Highlight
The number of Child and Family Service Agencies has increased by 86 percent between 1993/94 and 1997/98.

Child Care

2. Number of Care Days and Average Number of Children in Care

Fiscal Year	Care days #	Average No. of Children in care * #	No. of Children in Care as of March 31 #
1992/93			
Foster Care	396,797	1,087	1,087
Group Homes	7,589	21	24
Institutional Care	3,173	9	8
1993/94			
Foster Care	553,967	1,518	1,469
Group Homes	7,875	22	25
Institutional Care	6,683	18	33
1994/95			
Foster Care	605,675	1,659	1,543
Group Homes	7,479	20	30
Institutional Care	9,278	25	14
1995/96			
Foster Care	490,918	1,345	1,218
Group Homes	3,636	10	18
Institutional Care	12,346	34	32
1996/97			
Foster Care	465,822	1,276	1,318
Group Homes	3,923	11	9
Institutional Care	13,762	38	54
1997/98			
Foster Care	510,569	1,399	1,523
Group Homes	3,892	11	13
Institutional Care	12,454	34	47



Notes
- See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- The 1992/93 to 1994/95 actuals are taken from the June 1992, July 1993 & 1994 Annual Child & Family Services Forms.
- Data may differ from previously reported data as a result of edit review of historical data.
- * The average number of children in care is obtained by dividing the total number of care-days by 365.

Highlights
Between 1992/93 and 1997/98, there has been an average of 1,423 children in care every year, ranging between 1,117 in 1992/93 and 1,704 in 1994/95.

F3

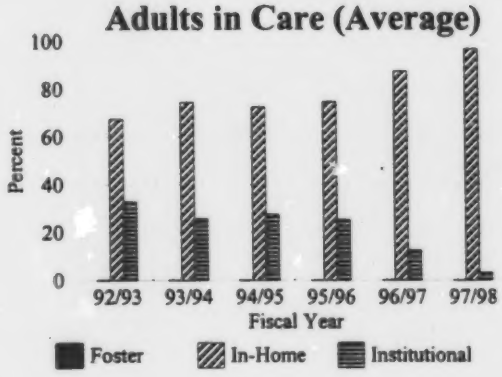
Social Support Services

Alberta

Adult Care

3. Number of Care Days and Average Number of Individuals

Fiscal Year	Care days	Average No. of Adults *	Individuals in care as of March 31
	#	#	#
1992/93			
Foster Care	0	0	0
In-Home Care	27,858	76	880
Institutional Care	13,548	37	39
1993/94			
Foster Care	0	0	0
In-Home Care	43,569	119	1376
Institutional Care	14,961	41	45
1994/95			
Foster Care	0	0	0
In-Home Care	42,651	117	1210
Institutional Care	16,195	44	40
1995/96			
Foster Care	0	0	0
In-Home Care	43,228	118	946
Institutional Care	14,627	40	44
1996/97			
Foster Care	0	0	0
In-Home Care	85,612	235	1177
Institutional Care	12,242	34	36
1997/98			
Foster Care	0	0	0
In-Home Care	85,303	234	1165
Institutional Care	2,711	7	5



Notes

- See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- All information is extracted from the Annual Adult Care Summary Forms.
- Data pertaining to care days may differ from previously reported data as a result of edit reviews of historical data.
- * The average number of adults in care is calculated by dividing the total number off care days by 365.

Highlight

Between 1992/93 and 1997/98, the average number of adults in care was 184 annually, ranging between 113 in 1992/93 and 269 in 1996/97.

Family Violence

4. Total Number of Project Haven & Other Emergency Shelters

Fiscal Year	Project Haven	Other
	#	#
1992/93	3	1
1993/94	3	1
1994/95	3	1
1995/96	3	1
1996/97	3	1
1997/98	3	1

Notes

- Project Haven shelters are mostly located on-reserve and shelters in the 'Other' category are mostly located off-reserve.

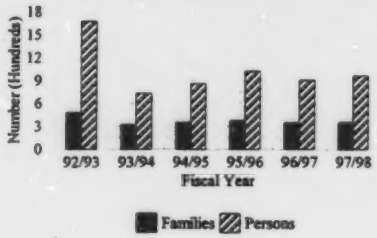
Social Support Services

Alberta

5. Total Number of Families and Persons Served by Family Violence, Protection & Related Services

Fiscal Year	Families #	Persons #	# of Nights Spent In Shelter	Non-resident services
1992/93	475	1,670	3,181	256
1993/94	316	726	1,600	200
1994/95	343	854	2,300	551
1995/96	372	1,016	3,007	245
1996/97	342	901	2,746	258
1997/98	349	960	2,973	847

Families & Persons Served by Family Violence Services



Notes:
- Length of stay refers to the number of nights that family members remained in the shelter (ex: a family of 3 staying for 2 nights would represent a total of 6 nights.)
- Non-residential services refers to the number of clients receiving information or counselling, but who do not stay overnight.

Highlight

The average number of families receiving Family Violence services was 366 annually, ranging between 316 in 1993/94 and 475 in 1992/93. The average number of persons receiving services was 1,021 annually, ranging between 726 in 1993/94 and 1,670 in 1992/93.

6. Total Number of Shelters Located On & Off Reserve, Bands Served, Units and Beds

Fiscal Year	Shelters #	Bands served #	Units #	Beds #
1992/93				
On-reserve	3	5	13	52
Off-reserve	1	0	0	0
1993/94				
On-reserve	3	3	13	52
Off-reserve	1	0	0	0
1994/95				
On-reserve	3	3	13	52
Off-reserve	1	0	0	0
1995/96				
On-reserve	3	3	13	52
Off-reserve	1	0	0	0
1996/97				
On-reserve	3	3	13	52
Off-reserve	1	0	0	0
1997/98				
On-reserve	3	3	13	52
Off-reserve	1	0	0	0

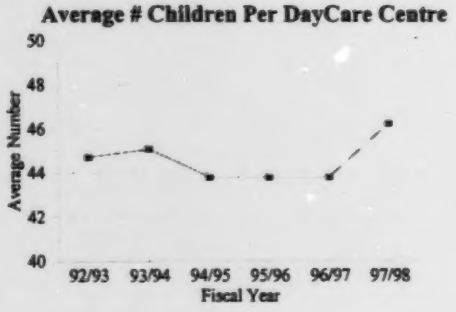
Social Support Services

Alberta

Other Services

7. Number of Child/Infant Day Care Centres or Programs Funded and Children Placed in Day Care

Fiscal Year	Day Care centres #	Children placed in day care #
1992/93	10	447
1993/94	16	721
1994/95	19	832
1995/96	19	832
1996/97	19	832
1997/98	18	832



Highlight

The number of placements in child/infant daycare grew by 86 percent from 447 to over 830 between 1992/93 and 1997/98.

Social Assistance

Alberta

1. Average Monthly Number of Families, Persons in Families and Singles Receiving Social Assistance

Fiscal Year	Average Number of Families # A	Average Number of Persons in Families # B	Average Number of Singles # C	Average Number of Beneficiaries # B+C
1992/93				
On and Off-Reserve	4,499	17,085	4,194	21,279
On-Reserve	4,499	17,085	4,194	21,279
Off-Reserve	0	0	0	0
1993/94				
On and Off-Reserve	4,863	18,466	4,533	22,999
On-Reserve	4,863	18,466	4,533	22,999
Off-Reserve	0	0	0	0
1994/95				
On and Off-Reserve	5,280	19,626	4,807	24,433
On-Reserve	5,280	19,626	4,807	24,433
Off-Reserve	0	0	0	0
1995/96				
On and Off-Reserve	5,475	18,568	4,985	23,553
On-Reserve	5,475	18,568	4,985	23,553
Off-Reserve	0	0	0	0
1996/97				
On and Off-Reserve	5,654	20,548	5,093	25,641
On-Reserve	5,654	20,548	5,093	25,641
Off-Reserve	0	0	0	0
1997/98				
On and Off-Reserve	5,426	19,561	5,171	24,732
On-Reserve	5,426	19,561	5,171	24,732
Off-Reserve	0	0	0	0

Notes

- Data may differ from previously reported data as a result of edit reviews of historical data.
- Beneficiaries include the number of persons in families.
- In the early 1990's, Registered Indians who moved off-reserve in the Prairie Provinces no longer received social assistance from DIAND. In Alberta this occurred in 1991.
- These figures may include non-registered individuals living on-reserve. Social Assistance is provided to all eligible individuals living on-reserve.
- The number of social assistance recipients reflects a combination of data received from First Nations on the reimbursement of actuals and from First Nations funded through "fixed volume" commitments.

Highlight

Alberta has experienced an increase in the number of on-reserve singles receiving social assistance in the past six years.

The average monthly number of single recipients has increased by 23 percent, climbing from 4,194 in 1992/93 to 5,171 in 1997/98.

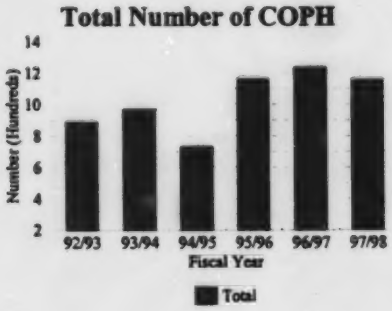
Social Assistance

Alberta

2. Average Monthly Number of Children Out of Parental Home (COPH) by Funding Type (AFA and NON-AFA)

Fiscal Year	COPH - NON AFA[2] #	COPH - AFA[1] #	TOTAL #
1992/93	753	134	887
1993/94	833	132	965
1994/95	565	164	729
1995/96	607	550	1,157
1996/97	652	578	1,230

Fiscal Year	Reimbursable		Fixed Volume		Total
	CFA	AFA	AFA	FTA	
1997/98	589	0	135	430	1,154



Highlight
The number of children out of the parental home under AFA funding has more than quadrupled between 1992/93 and 1996/97.

Notes
- [1] Includes AFA and FTA fixed volume
- [2] Includes CFA and AFA reimbursables.
- See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- In 1997/98, a new collection process was put in place to capture the funding components for reimbursable and fixed volume allocations.

▲Alberta▼

Capital Facilities & Maintenance

1. Number of Housing Units

2. Housing Conditions

3. Electrification and Fire Protection Services

4. Water Delivery & Sewage Disposal Systems

5. Funded Capital Assets

6. Educational Space On Reserve

Capital Facilities & Maintenance

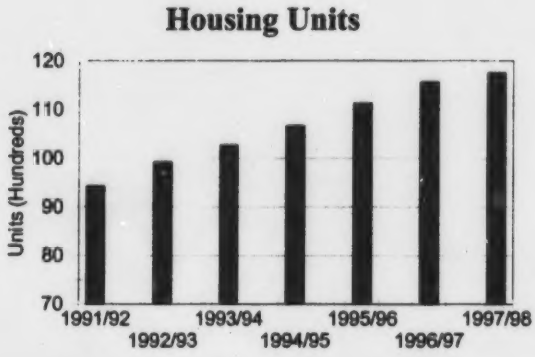
Alberta

1. Housing Units

Fiscal Year	Reserves with Housing Units #	Housing Units * #	Special Purpose Housing Units * #	New Housing Units * #	Housing Units Deleted* #
1991/92	68	9,432	97	N/A	N/A
1992/93	71	9,926	98	529	35
1993/94	75	10,271	40	990	645
1994/95	78	10,672	6	504	103
1995/96	80	11,129	12	419	208
1996/97	81	11,570	15	329	62
1997/98	80	11,757	24	435	77

Notes

- * See Glossary of Key Terms
- Housing units = Replacement + Renovations + Adequate.
- Housing data reported for 1997/98 are as of August 31, 1998 and reflects adjustments made to the 1997/98 Capital Management Database.
- Data on New Housing Units and Housing Units Deleted were not collected in 1991/92.
- Data presented are based on information provided by First Nations.



Highlights

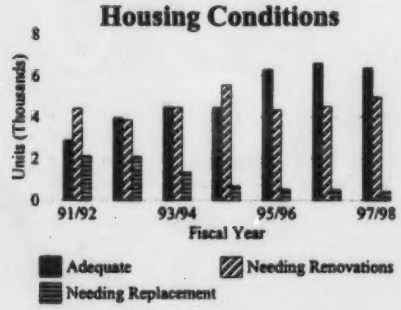
The number of housing units on reserve has increased by 25 percent, rising from 9,432 in 1991/92 to 11,757 in 1997/98.

2. Housing Conditions

Fiscal Year	Adequate Units * #	Units Renovated * #	Units in Need of Renovations * #	Units Requiring Basic Indoor Plumbing * #	Units in Need of Replacement * #
1991/92	2,892	N/A	4,417	1,457	2,123
1992/93	3,960	825	3,861	1,449	2,105
1993/94	4,478	786	4,453	711	1,340
1994/95	4,450	491	5,538	504	684
1995/96	6,274	366	4,338	510	517
1996/97	6,573	451	4,496	505	501
1997/98	6,361	267	4,962	437	434

Notes

- * See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- Adequate Units = Total Housing units - (Units in need of Renovation + Units in need of Replacement).
- Housing data reported for 1997/98 are as of August 31, 1998 and reflects adjustments made to the 1997/98 Capital Management Database.



Highlights

Adequate housing units as a percentage of total units has increased from 31 percent in 1991/92 to 54 percent in 1997/98.

There has been a large decrease in both the number of housing units requiring basic indoor plumbing and those needing replacement (as a percentage of Housing Units). Between 1991/92 and 1997/98, the number of units requiring basic plumbing fell from 15 to 4 percent, while the number needing replacement fell from 23 to 4 percent.

Capital Facilities & Maintenance

Alberta

3. Electrification and Fire Protection Services

Fiscal Year	Reserves with Housing Units	Electrification *			Fire Protection *+		
		Adequate	Inadequate	No service	Adequate	Inadequate	No service
	#	#	#	#	#	#	#
1991/92	68	64	2	2	48	20	0 *
1992/93	71	66	4	1	58	9	4
1993/94	75	69	4	2	61	8	6
1994/95	78	70	4	4	60	10	8
1995/96	80	73	4	3	61	12	7
1996/97	81	74	4	3	61	12	8
1997/98	80	73	4	3	60	12	8

Notes

- * See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- Housing data reported for 1997/98 are as of August 31, 1998 and reflects adjustments made to the 1997/98 Capital Management Database.
- + 1991/92 fire protection figures are based on old categories of fire protection adequacy. Definitions for fire protection adequacy were revised in 1992/93.
- Departmental levels of service standards for fire protection and electrification are only applicable to sites with 10 or more housing units.

Highlights

As a percentage of reserves with housing units, the level of adequate electrification service has declined by 2 percentage points, from 93 to 91 percent between 1992/93 and 1997/98.

Between 1992/93 and 1997/98, the level of adequate fire protection has decreased from 82 to 75 percent, as a percentage of reserves with housing units.

The number of reserves with inadequate or no service in fire protection made up 18 percent in 1992/93 and 25 percent of reserves with housing units in 1997/98.

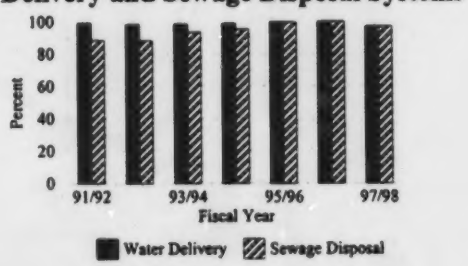
4. Water Delivery & Sewage Disposal Systems

Fiscal Year	Housing units	Water Delivery System		Sewage Disposal System	
		Service *	No service	Service	No service
	#	#	#	#	#
1991/92	9,432	9,334	98	8,334	1,098
1992/93	9,926	9,734	192	8,754	1,172
1993/94	10,271	10,115	156	9,601	670
1994/95	10,672	10,536	136	10,157	515
1995/96	11,129	11,106	23	11,099	30
1996/97	11,570	11,570	0	11,570	0
1997/98	11,757	11,399	358	11,395	362

Notes

- See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- Data may be different from previously reported data as a result of edit reviews of historical data.
- Housing data reported for 1997/98 are as of August 31, 1998 and reflects adjustments made to the 1997/98 Capital Management Database.
- * Water Delivery Service includes Truck B water delivery (truck to barrel) which can be considered inadequate. Truck B service for 1992/93 was 27.5 percent of houses compared to 17.1 percent in 1997/98.

On-Reserve Dwelling With Water Delivery and Sewage Disposal Systems



Highlight

In 1996/97, all housing units on reserve in Alberta had full water and sewage services, but in 1997/98, 3% did not have an adequate water delivery system and 3% did not have an adequate sewage disposal system.

Capital Facilities & Maintenance

Alberta

5. Funded Capital Assets (excluding houses)

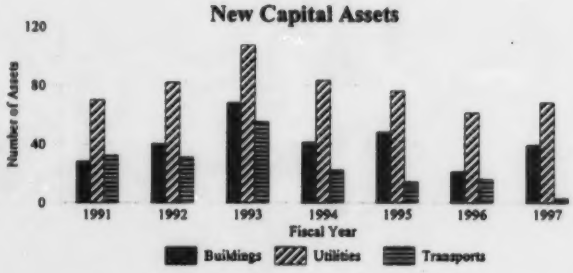
Fiscal Year	Total New assets #	Buildings #	Utilities #	Grounds #	Roads & Bridges #	Service Utility Vehicles #	Assets constructed with a replacement value exceeding 1 M dollars * #
1991	148	28	70	0	32	18	7
1992	172	40	82	0	31	19	13
1993	248	68	107	0	55	18	13
1994	161	41	83	0	22	15	7
1995	152	48	76	0	14	14	7
1996	100	21	61	0	16	2	10
1997	115	39	68	0	3	5	18

Notes

- The year corresponds with the year construction was completed or when the asset was acquired.
- *The year corresponds to year of construction, but values are based on asset replacement values in 1997 dollars.

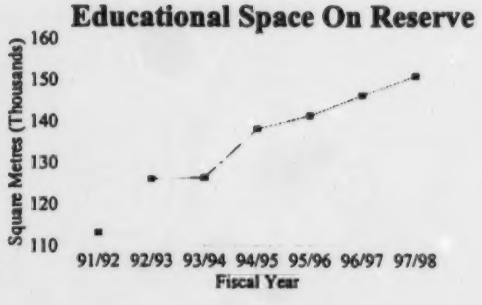
Highlight

Utilities made up the highest proportion of new assets acquired each year between 1991 and 1997.



6. Educational Space On Reserve

Fiscal Year	Total Space Sq. Metres	Schools	Student Residences	Teacherages
1991/92	133,951	113,209	4,115	16,627
1992/93	147,065	125,996	4,115	16,954
1993/94	149,069	126,350	4,115	18,604
1994/95	154,384	**138,060	0	16,324
1995/96	159,317	141,237	0	18,080
1996/97	162,712	146,166	0	16,546
1997/98	167,039	150,852	0	16,187



Notes

- Total educational space includes Band & Federal schools, teacherages (teacher residences) and student residences.
- Data for 1991/92 and subsequent years excludes on-reserve provincial and private schools.
- * Data for 1994/95 have been revised to reflect adjustments to the Capital Assets Management System after publication of the 1995 School Facilities/Joint School Agreements Summary Report.

Highlights

The total educational space on reserve has increased by almost 25 percent over the past seven years.

The space allocated for schools has increased from about 113,200 square metres in 1991/92 to over 150,800 square metres in 1997/98, resulting from the construction of new school facilities.

▲Alberta▼

Economic Development▼

1. Number of Funding Recipients

2. Number of People Placed in Training Programs

3. Number of People Continuing/Placed in Employment After Training

4. Existing Businesses Expanded and Jobs Created

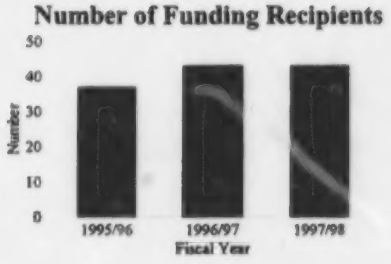
5. New Businesses Established and Jobs Created

Economic Development

Alberta

1. Number of Funding Recipients

Fiscal Year	Total* #
1995/96	37
1996/97	43
1997/98*	43



Notes

- *Totals are based on reports received.
- Data may be different from previously reported data as a result of amendments to the database.
- As of 1997/98 "Number of Community Economic Development Organizations" (CEDOs) and "Number of Businesses in Service Area Owned by Individual Band Members or By a Band or Tribal Council" will not be included in the Overview, as this data is no longer collected.
- The Tables 2 and 3 entitled "Total Number of People Placed in Training Programs" and "Total Number of People Continuing/ Placed in Employment After Training" are new to this edition of the Overview.

Highlight

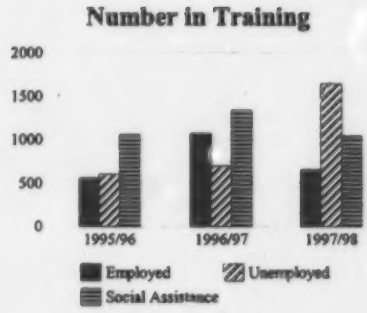
Number of funding recipients has remained relatively stable.

2. Total Number of People Placed in Training Programs

Fiscal Year	Total	Employed at time of training	Unemployed (no Social Assistance)	In receipt of Social Assistance
1995/96	2,204	553	598	1,053
1996/97	3,097	1,067	695	1,335
1997/98	3,329	650	1,640	1,039

Note

- Total number of people placed in training programs includes results achieved through funding from the CEDP and other Federal Government Departments' programs.



Highlights

Between 1995/96 and 1997/98, a total of 8,630 individuals were placed in training programs. 40 percent of these individuals were in receipt of social assistance, 34 percent were unemployed and 26 percent were employed at the time of training.

The number of people placed in training programs that were unemployed almost tripled during this time period.

Economic Development

Alberta

3. Total Number of People Continuing/Placed in Employment After Training

Fiscal Year	Total Employed After Training	Continuing in Employment	Unemployed at time of training & Placed in Employment	In receipt of Social Assistance at time of training & Placed in Employment
1995/96	1,101	511	238	352
1996/97	1,572	822	339	411
1997/98	1,364	436	481	447

Number Continuing/Placed After Training

Highlight

Between 1995/96 and 1997/98, 47 percent of those trained continued or were placed in employment . Of those who continued or were placed with employment after training, 44 percent were employed at the time of training, while 26 percent were unemployed, and 30 percent were in receipt of social assistance.

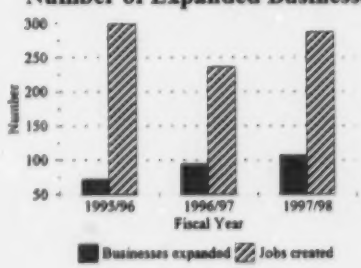
4. Number of Existing Businesses Expanded and Jobs Created

Fiscal Year	Existing Businesses Expanded #	Jobs Created by Business Expansion #
1995/96	72	299
1996/97	94	236
1997/98	107	287

Note

· Data may be different from previously reported data as a result of amendments made to the database.

Number of Expanded Businesses



Highlight

Between 1995/96 and 1997/98, there has been an average of 91 businesses expanded, ranging between 72 in 1995/96 and 107 in 1997/98. The number of jobs created by business expansion has decreased by 4 percent, from 299 in 1995/96 to 287 in 1997/98.

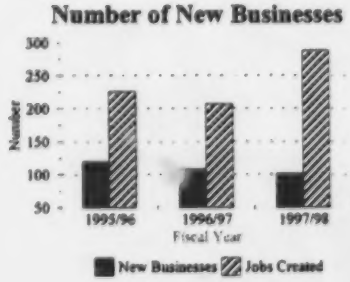
5. Number of New Businesses Established and Jobs Created

Fiscal Year	New Businesses Established #	Jobs Created by Business Establishment #
1995/96	120	226
1996/97	108	207
1997/98	101	288

Note

· Data may be different from previously reported data as a result of amendments made to the database.

Number of New Businesses



Highlight

Between 1995/96 and 1997/98 there was a 16 percent decrease in the number of new businesses established.

British Columbia

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▲British Columbia ▼

Education

Elementary/Secondary Education

1. Schools and Enrolment by School Type

2. Enrolment by Level & Gender

3. Enrolment by Age Group

4. Graduates by Age Group

Post-Secondary Education

1. Post-Secondary Enrolment by Age Group & Gender

2. Post-Secondary Enrolment, Full-Time/Part-Time

3. Post-Secondary Enrolment by Qualification

4. Major Area of Study, University

5. Major Area of Study, Community College

6. Post-Secondary Graduates by Qualification

Elementary/Secondary Education

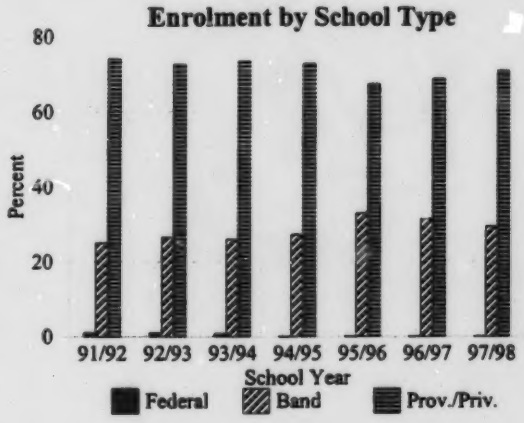
British Columbia

1. Number of Schools and Enrolment by School Type

School Year	Total #	Federal* #	Band* #	Provincial/ Private* #
1991/92				
# of schools	762	4	92	666
enrolment	15,678	146	3,919	11,613
1992/93				
# of schools	716	4	102	610
enrolment	16,493	154	4,372	11,967
1993/94				
# of schools	726	4	103	619
enrolment	17,517	132	4,536	12,849
1994/95				
# of schools	706	0	110	596
enrolment	18,316	0	4,992	13,324
1995/96				
# of schools	710	0	115	595
enrolment	18,632	0	6,119	12,513
1996/97				
# of schools	702	0	115	587
enrolment	17,978	0	5,627	12,351
1997/98				
# of schools	674	0	109	565
enrolment	17,769	0	5,201	12,568

Notes

- Includes Registered Indians and Non-Registered individuals living on-reserve & Inuit students in Kindergarten 4 to Grade 13, inclusively.
- The Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council in B.C. has negiotiated a separate agreement with DIAND and therefore is not included in any total funded counts found in these tables.
- * See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.



Highlights

There has been an average enrolment in elementary/secondary schools of 17,483 students annually, ranging between 15,678 in 1991/92 and 18,632 in 1995/96.

Since 1994/95, there are no more schools under federal jurisdiction on reserve.

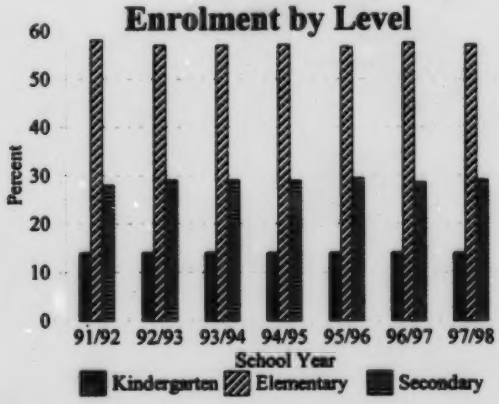
The number of students enrolled in Band schools increased by 33 percent between 1991/92 and 1997/98.

2. Total Enrolment by Level & Gender

School Year	Total #	Kindergarten * #	Elementary * #	Secondary * #
1991/92 - Total	15,678	1,981	8,901	4,796
Male	8,072	1,006	4,666	2,400
Female	7,606	975	4,235	2,396
1992/93 - Total	16,493	2,023	9,049	5,421
Male	8,467	1,060	4,759	2,648
Female	8,026	963	4,290	2,773
1993/94 - Total	17,517	2,100	9,380	6,037
Male	8,919	1,092	4,899	2,928
Female	8,598	1,008	4,481	3,109
1994/95 - Total	18,316	2,113	9,767	6,436
Male	9,407	1,119	5,152	3,136
Female	8,909	994	4,615	3,300
1995/96 - Total	18,632	2,161	9,815	6,656
Male	9,556	1,125	5,173	3,258
Female	9,076	1,036	4,642	3,398
1996/97 - Total	17,978	2,092	9,825	6,061
Male	9,197	1,059	5,175	2,963
Female	8,781	1,033	4,650	3,098
1997/98 - Total	17,769	2,050	9,651	6,068
Male	9,087	1,063	5,029	2,995
Female	8,682	987	4,622	3,073

Notes

- Includes Registered Indians and Non-Registered individuals living on-reserve & Inuit students in Kindergarten 4 to Grade 13, inclusively.
- The Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council in B.C. has negiotiated a separate agreement with DIAND and therefore is not included in any total funded counts found in these tables.
- Grade breakdown for B.C. : Kindergarten-K4 & K5, Elementary-grades 1-8 and Secondary-grades 9-12 and Special Students.
- * See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.



Highlight

The proportion of students at each level has remained relatively constant over the past seven years with an average of 12 percent in kindergarten, 54 percent in elementary and 34 percent in secondary.

Elementary/Secondary Education

British Columbia

3. Total Enrolment by Age Group

School Year	Total #	4-6 #	7-13 #	14-18 #	19+ #
1991/92 - Total	**15,678**	3,391	7,186	3,979	1,122
Male	8,072	1,738	3,723	2,047	564
Female	7,606	1,653	3,463	1,932	558
1992/93 - Total	**16,493**	3,443	7,177	4,077	1,796
Male	8,467	1,769	3,774	2,119	805
Female	8,026	1,674	3,403	1,958	991
1993/94 - Total	**17,517**	3,534	7,434	4,194	2,355
Male	8,919	1,827	3,847	2,206	1,039
Female	8,598	1,707	3,587	1,988	1,316
1994/95 - Total	**18,316**	3,651	7,727	4,302	2,636
Male	9,407	1,898	4,043	2,292	1,174
Female	8,909	1,753	3,684	2,010	1,462
1995/96 - Total	**18,632**	3,300	8,015	4,555	2,762
Male	9,556	1,736	4,166	2,421	1,233
Female	9,076	1,564	3,849	2,134	1,529
1996/97 - Total	**17,978**	3,225	8,089	4,572	2,092
Male	9,197	1,642	4,231	2,421	903
Female	8,781	1,583	3,858	2,151	1,189
1997/98 - Total	**17,769**	3,146	8,045	4,641	1,937
Male	9,087	1,603	4,195	2,419	870
Female	8,682	1,543	3,850	2,222	1,067

Notes
- Includes Registered Indians and Non-Registered individuals living on-reserve & Inuit students in Kindergarten 4 to Grade 13, inclusively.
- The Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council in B.C. has negiotiated a separate agreement with DIAND and therefore is not included in any total funded counts found in these tables.

Highlight
Between 1991/92 and 1997/98, the largest increase in the number of students occurred in the 19 + age group, with an increase of 73 percent.

4. Graduates by Age Group

School Year	Total #	16-18 #	19-21 #	22+ #
1993/94 - Total	**427**	155	216	56
Male	184	49	113	22
Female	243	106	103	34
1994/95 - Total	**426**	127	219	80
Male	200	56	113	31
Female	226	71	106	49
1995/96 - Total	**479**	130	266	83
Male	242	52	150	40
Female	237	78	116	43
1996/97 - Total	**363**	116	212	35
Male	166	48	105	13
Female	197	68	107	22

Notes
- Includes Registered Indians and Non-Registered individuals living on-reserve & Inuit students in Kindergarten 4 to Grade 13, inclusively.
- Numbers in 1995/96 are different than those reported in the previous edition due to a calculation error.
- The Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council in B.C. has negiotiated a separate agreement with DIAND and therefore is not included in any total funded counts found in these tables.

Highlights
There has been an average of 424 graduates per year between 1993/94 and 1996/97, ranging between 363 in 1996/97 and 479 in 1995/96.

Between 1995/96 and 1996/97, there was a drop of 24 percent in the total number of graduates.

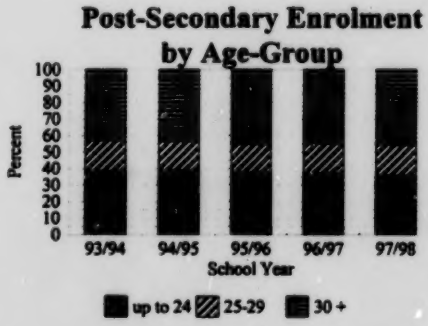
Between 1993/94 and 1996/97, the number of 16-18 year old graduates decreased from 36% of graduates to 32% of graduates while the number of 19-21 year old graduates increased from 51% of total graduates to 58%.

Post-Secondary Education

British Columbia

1. Post-Secondary Enrolment by Age Group & Gender (November 1 Census)

School Year	Nov. 31 Census Total #	up to 24 #	25-29 #	30+ #	Funded (March 31) Total * #
1993/94 - Total	**3,352**	1,287	623	1,442	3,625
Male	1,079	482	214	383	
Female	2,273	805	409	1,059	
1994/95 - Total	**3,323**	1,292	591	1,440	4,030
Male	1,116	509	206	401	
Female	2,207	783	385	1,039	
1995/96 - Total	**3,583**	1,343	623	1,617	4,550
Male	1,187	514	216	457	
Female	2,396	829	407	1,160	
1996/97 - Total	**4,159**	1,546	754	1,859	4,969
Male	1,413	585	280	548	
Female	2,746	961	474	1,311	
1997/98 - Total	**4,234**	1,517	796	1,921	5,167
Male	1,443	604	286	553	
Female	2,791	913	510	1,368	



Notes

- Post-Secondary Enrolment includes Registered Indians and Inuits funded by DIAND.
- Since 1988/89, numbers include students in the University and College Entry Program (UCEP).
- 1997/98 enrolment is estimated and includes reported and non-reported counts.
- The Post-Secondary Education enrolment figures for British Columbia are reported as of the November 1st Census of each year. The total November 1st census counts, which includes estimates for bands that did not report was:
  - 1993/94 - 3,841 - 1994/95 - 3,945 - 1995/96 - 4,023
  - 1996/97 - 4,632 - 1997/98 - 4,689

* The figures in this column reflect the actual number of students funded by DIAND. See Glossary of Key Terms for differences between the total number of students funded by DIAND and the November 1st Census enrolment count.

Highlight

The female proportion of total enrolment in post-secondary institutions has declined slightly from 68 to 66 percent, between 1993/94 and 1997/98.

45 percent of students enrolled in post-secondary education have been 30 years of age and over since 1993/94.

Post-Secondary Education

British Columbia

2. Post-Secondary Enrolment, Full-Time/Part-Time (November 1 Census)

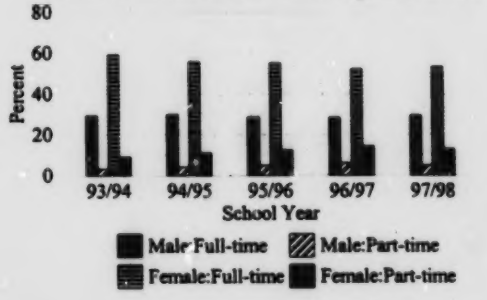
School Year	Nov. 1st Census Total #	Nov. 1st Census Full-time #	Nov. 1st Census Part-time #	Funded (March 31) Total * #
1993/94 - Total	**3,352**	2,954	398	3,625
Male	1,079	976	103	
Female	2,273	1,978	295	
1994/95 - Total	**3,323**	2,829	494	4,030
Male	1,116	983	133	
Female	2,207	1,846	361	
1995/96 - Total	**3,583**	2,978	605	4,550
Male	1,187	1,018	169	
Female	2,396	1,960	436	
1996/97 - Total	**4,159**	3,331	828	4,969
Male	1,413	1,172	241	
Female	2,746	2,159	587	
1997/98 - Total	**4,234**	3,484	750	5,167
Male	1,443	1,236	207	
Female	2,791	2,248	543	

Notes

· The Post-Secondary Education enrolment figures for British Columbia are reported as of the November 1st Census of each year. The total November 1st census counts, which includes estimates for bands that did not report was:

- 1993/94 - 3,841 - 1994/95 - 3,945 - 1995/96 - 4,023
- 1996/97 - 4,632 - 1997/98 - 4,689

* The figures in this column reflect the actual number of students funded by DIAND.



Highlight

Except for 1994/95, the number of students enrolled in full-time studies has increased every year, respresenting an increase of 18 percent between 1993/94 and 1997/98.

3. Post-Secondary Enrolment by Qualification (November 1 Census)

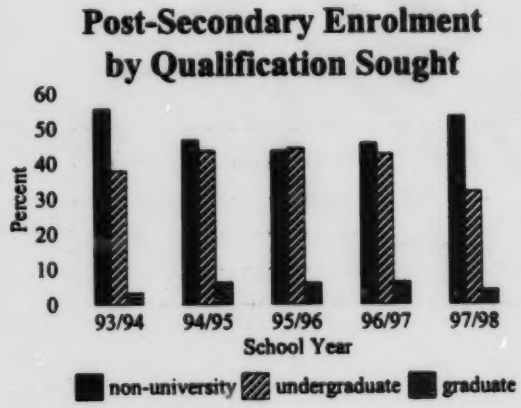
School Year	Nov. 1st Census Enrolment #	Nov. 1st Census Enrolment %	Funded (March 31) Total * #
1993/94 - Total	**3,352**	100.0%	3,625
Non-University	1,858	55.4%	
Undergraduate	1,270	37.9%	
Graduate	107	3.2%	
Not Seeking a Qualification	117	3.5%	
1994/95 -Total	**3,323**	100.0%	4,030
Non-University	1,552	46.7%	
Undergraduate	1,451	43.7%	
Graduate	203	6.1%	
Not Seeking a Qualification	117	3.5%	
1995/96 -Total	**3,583**	100.0%	4,550
Non-University	1,560	43.5%	
Undergraduate	1,589	44.3%	
Graduate	214	6.0%	
Not Seeking a Qualification	220	6.1%	
1996/97 -Total	**4,159**	100.0%	4,969
Non-University	1,898	45.6%	
Undergraduate	1,777	42.7%	
Graduate	257	6.2%	
Not Seeking a Qualification	227	5.5%	
1997/98 -Total	**4,234**	100.0%	5,167
Non-University	2,259	53.4%	
Undergraduate	1,352	31.9%	
Graduate	160	3.8%	
Not Seeking a Qualification	463	10.9%	

Notes

· The Post-Secondary Education enrolment figures for British Columbia are reported as of the November 1st Census of each year. The total November 1st census counts, which includes estimates for bands that did not report was:

- 1993/94 - 3,841 - 1994/95 - 3,945 - 1995/96 - 4,023
- 1996/97 - 4,632 - 1997/98 - 4,689

* The figures in this column reflect the actual number of students funded by DIAND.



Highlight

Enrolment in non-university programs averaged at 49 percent and undergraduate enrolment averaged at 40 percent, over the last five years.

Post-Secondary Education

British Columbia

4. Major Area of Study, University (November 1 Census)

School Year	1993/94		1994/95		1995/96		1996/97		1997/98	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Agriculture & Bio Sciences	15	2.0%	16	1.9%	18	1.8%	20	1.9%	20	1.4%
Canadian Studies	0	0.0%	2	0.2%	3	0.3%	3	0.3%	4	0.3%
General Arts & Sciences	98	13.1%	108	12.7%	152	15.5%	144	14.0%	185	13.3%
Business & Commerce	60	8.0%	65	7.6%	71	7.2%	71	6.9%	144	10.4%
Education	178	23.9%	199	23.4%	223	22.7%	259	25.1%	313	22.6%
Engineering & Applied Sciences	27	3.6%	30	3.5%	36	3.7%	27	2.6%	51	3.7%
Fine & Applied Arts	29	3.9%	32	3.8%	39	4.0%	44	4.3%	63	4.5%
Health Professions	32	4.3%	42	4.9%	63	6.4%	68	6.6%	62	4.5%
Law	58	7.8%	63	7.4%	66	6.7%	62	6.0%	64	4.6%
Mathematics & Physical Sciences	22	2.9%	18	2.1%	9	0.9%	17	1.7%	17	1.2%
Native Studies	42	5.6%	52	6.1%	73	7.4%	69	6.7%	109	7.9%
Social Sciences & Services	139	18.6%	167	19.6%	159	16.2%	186	18.1%	253	18.2%
Humanities & Related	28	3.8%	37	4.4%	45	4.6%	40	3.9%	79	5.7%
Other	18	2.4%	19	2.2%	25	2.5%	20	1.9%	24	1.7%
TOTAL (Nov. 1st Census)	**746**	100.0%	**850**	100.0%	**982**	100.0%	**1,030**	100.0%	**1,388**	100.0%
Total Funded *	3,625		4,030		4,550		4,969		5,167	

Notes

· The Post-Secondary Education enrolment figures for British Columbia are reported as of the November 1st Census of each year. The total November 1st census counts, which includes estimates for bands that did not report was:

- 1993/94 - 3,841 - 1994/95 - 3,945 - 1995/96 - 4,023
- 1996/97 - 4,632 - 1997/98 - 4,689

* The figures in this row reflect the actual number of students funded by DIAND.

Highlight

Education has the highest enrolment among university programs with 22.6 percent of enrolment in 1997/98. Social Sciences & Services and General Arts & Sciences ranked second and third at 18.2 and 13.3 percent respectively. This has been the case since 1993/94.

5. Major Area of Study, Community College (November 1 Census)

School Year	1993/94		1994/95		1995/96		1996/97		1997/98	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Arts	76	2.9%	100	4.0%	102	3.9%	139	4.4%	145	5.1%
Clerical	72	2.8%	105	4.2%	116	4.5%	124	4.0%	108	3.8%
General Arts & Sciences	500	19.2%	301	12.2%	240	9.2%	222	7.1%	240	8.4%
Business & Commerce	588	22.6%	542	21.9%	509	19.6%	518	16.6%	462	16.2%
Education	233	8.9%	217	8.8%	243	9.3%	305	9.7%	269	9.5%
Engineering & Applied Sciences	185	7.1%	175	7.1%	192	7.4%	259	8.3%	255	9.0%
Fine & Applied Arts	112	4.3%	71	2.9%	55	2.1%	60	1.9%	61	2.1%
Health Science & Related	136	5.2%	118	4.8%	114	4.4%	163	5.2%	121	4.3%
Native Studies	24	0.9%	32	1.3%	74	2.8%	110	3.5%	83	2.9%
Natural Sciences & Primary Industries	126	4.8%	119	4.8%	116	4.5%	145	4.6%	146	5.1%
Social Sciences & Services	359	13.8%	310	12.5%	284	10.9%	345	11.0%	328	11.5%
Humanities & Related	55	2.1%	42	1.7%	42	1.6%	67	2.1%	49	1.7%
Other	140	5.4%	341	13.8%	514	19.8%	672	21.5%	579	20.3%
TOTAL (Nov. 1st Census)	**2,686**	100.0%	**2,473**	100.0%	**2,601**	100.0%	**3,129**	100.0%	**2,846**	100.0%
Total Funded *	3,625		4,030		4,550		4,969		5,167	

Notes

· The Post-Secondary Education enrolment figures for British Columbia are reported as of the November 1st Census of each year. The total November 1st census counts, which includes estimates for bands that did not report was:

- 1993/94 - 3,841 - 1994/95 - 3,945 - 1995/96 - 4,023
- 1996/97 - 4,632 - 1997/98 - 4,689

* The figures in this row reflect the actual number of students funded by DIAND.

Highlight

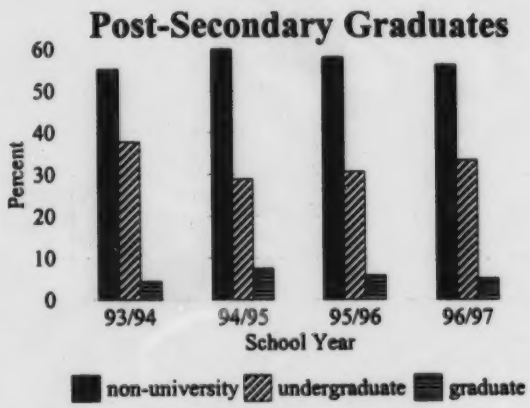
Other and Business & Commerce fields have the highest enrolment among community college programs with 36.5 percent of total enrolment in 1997/98.

Post-Secondary Education

British Columbia

6. Post-Secondary Graduates by Qualification (November 1 Census)

School Year	Graduates #	Graduates %
1993/94 - Total	**559**	**100.0%**
Non-University	308	55.1%
Undergraduate	211	37.7%
Graduate	24	4.3%
Not Seeking a Qualification	16	2.9%
1994/95 -Total	**607**	**100.0%**
Non-University	364	60.0%
Undergraduate	175	28.8%
Graduate	45	7.4%
Not Seeking a Qualification	23	3.8%
1995/96 -Total	**768**	**100.0%**
Non-University	445	57.9%
Undergraduate	235	30.6%
Graduate	44	5.7%
Not Seeking a Qualification	44	5.7%
1996/97 -Total	**758**	**100.0%**
Non-University	426	56.2%
Undergraduate	253	33.4%
Graduate	38	5.0%
Not Seeking a Qualification	41	5.4%



Highlight

Of those that graduated over the past four years, an average of 57 percent did so from non-University institutions, 33 percent from an Undergraduate program and 6 percent from a Graduate program.

Notes

- See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- Figures do not include all bands (missing 4 bands).

▲British Columbia▼

Indian Government Support

1. DIAND Funded Bands & Tribal Councils

2. Band Employee Benefit Plans & Employees Covered by Plans

Indian Government Support

British Columbia

1. Number of DIAND Funded Bands and Tribal Councils

Fiscal Year	Bands #	Sub-Communities * #	Total Bands #	Tribal Councils ** #
1991/92	194	3	197	26
1992/93	194	3	197	26
1993/94	194	3	197	26
1994/95	195	3	198	26
1995/96	196	4	200	24
1996/97	196	4	200	24
1997/98	196	4	200	24

Note

- * A sub-community is defined as a community associated with a Band (usually composed of Band members) for which the federal government has assumed some responsibility.
- ** Tribal Councils represent both DIAND funded bands and DIAND funded sub-communities, contained in the Indian Government Support database.

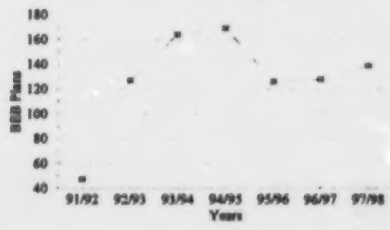
2. Number of Band Employee Benefit (BEB) Plans and Employees Covered by Plans

Fiscal Year	BEB Plans #	Employees Covered by Plans #
1991/92	47	998
1992/93	127	1,472
1993/94	164	2,117
1994/95	169	2,382
1995/96	126	2,499
1996/97	128	2,460
1997/98	139	2,560

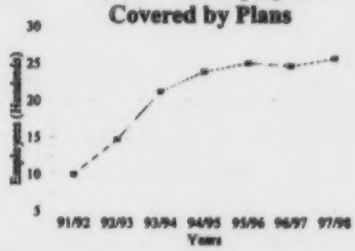
Note

- See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.

Number of BEB Plans



Number of Employees Covered by Plans



Highlight

The number of Band Employee Benefit Plans and the number of employees covered by these plans have more than doubled since 1991/92.

▲British Columbia▼

Social Support Services & Social Assistance

Social Support Services

1. Child & Family Service Agencies in Operation

2. Number of Children in Care

3. Number of Adults in Care

4. Project Haven and Other Emergency Shelters

5. Families and Persons Served by Family Violence & Related Services

6. Number of Shelters Located On & Off Reserve

7. Number of Children Placed in Day-Care Centres of Programs Funded

Social Assistance

1. Families, Persons in Families and Singles Receiving Social Assistance

2. Number of Children Out of Parental Home

Social Support Services

British Columbia

Child & Family Services

1. Number of Child & Family Service Agencies in Operation

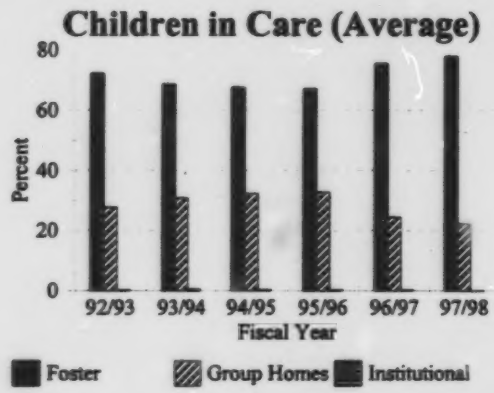
Fiscal Year	Child & Family Service Agencies #
1993/94	5
1994/95	7
1995/96	7
1996/97	7
1997/98	10

Highlight
The number of Child and Family Service Agencies has doubled between 1993/94 and 1997/98.

Child Care

2. Number of Care Days and Average Number of Children in Care

Fiscal Year	Care days #	Average No. of Children in care * #	No. of Children in Care as of March 31 #
1992/93			
Foster Care	130,869	359	317
Group Homes	50,166	137	141
Institutional Care	74	1	2
1993/94			
Foster Care	136,751	375	288
Group Homes	61,507	169	146
Institutional Care	960	3	2
1994/95			
Foster Care	163,837	449	370
Group Homes	78,100	214	172
Institutional Care	519	2	0
1995/96			
Foster Care	187,059	512	511
Group Homes	91,086	250	226
Institutional Care	385	2	0
1996/97			
Foster Care	144,907	397	466
Group Homes	47,131	129	136
Institutional Care	11	1	0
1997/98			
Foster Care	204,102	559	567
Group Homes	58,298	160	133
Institutional Care	0	0	0



Notes
- See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- The 1992/93 to 1994/95 actuals are taken from the June 1992, July 1993 & 1994 Annual Child & Family Services Forms.
- Data may differ from previously reported data as a result of edit review of historical data.
- * The average number of children in care is obtained by dividing the total number of care-days by 365.

Highlights
Between 1992/93 and 1997/98, there has been an average of 620 children in care every year, ranging between 497 in 1992/93 and 764 in 1995/96.

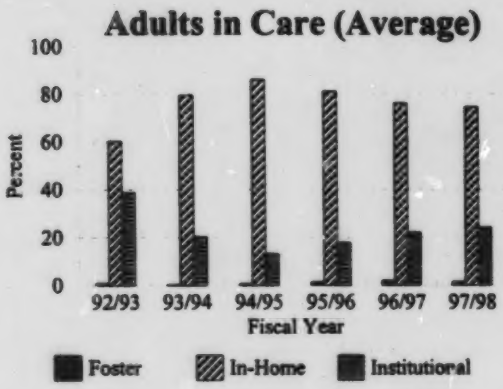
Social Support Services

British Columbia

Adult Care

3. Number of Care Days and Average Number of Individuals

Fiscal Year	Care days	Average No. of Adults *	Individuals in care as of March 31
	#	#	#
1992/93			
Foster Care	556	2	4
In-Home Care	37,800	104	1,162
Institutional Care	24,354	67	107
1993/94			
Foster Care	91	1	2
In-Home Care	80,928	222	2,565
Institutional Care	20,657	57	81
1994/95			
Foster Care	799	2	7
In-Home Care	114,024	312	3,551
Institutional Care	17,440	48	78
1995/96			
Foster Care	1,633	4	7
In-Home Care	107,248	294	3,358
Institutional Care	23,230	64	71
1996/97			
Foster Care	2,418	7	4
In-Home Care	103,338	283	2,611
Institutional Care	29,802	82	91
1997/98			
Foster Care	1,654	5	4
In-Home Care	91,111	250	2,876
Institutional Care	29,537	81	90



Notes

- See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- All information is extracted from the Annual Adult Care Summary Forms.
- Data pertaining to care days may differ from previously reported data as a result of edit reviews of historical data.
- * The average number of adults in care is calculated by dividing the total number of care days by 365.

Highlight

The average number of adults in care between 1992/93 and 1997/98 was 314, ranging between 173 in 1992/93 and 372 in 1996/97.

Family Violence

4. Total Number of Project Haven & Other Emergency Shelters

Fiscal Year	Project Haven	Other
	#	#
1992/93	4	0
1993/94	4	0
1994/95	4	0
1995/96	4	0
1996/97	4	0
1997/98	4	0

Notes

- Project Haven shelters are mostly located on-reserve and shelters in the 'Other' category are mostly located off-reserve.

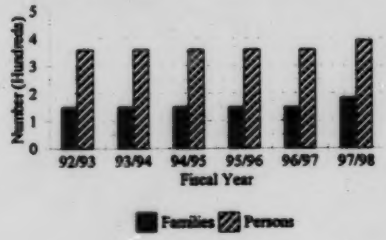
Social Support Services

British Columbia

5. Total Number of Families and Persons Served by Family Violence, Protection & Related Services

Fiscal Year	Families #	Persons #	# of Nights Spent in Shelter	Non-resident services
1992/93	148	357	6,919	494
1993/94	148	357	6,919	494
1994/95	148	357	6,919	494
1995/96	148	357	6,919	494
1996/97	148	357	6,919	494
1997/98	181	391	1,252	4,097

Families & Persons Served by Family Violence Services



Notes

- Length of stay refers to the number of nights that family members remained in the shelter (ex: a family of 3 staying for 2 nights would represent a total of 6 nights.)
- Non-residential services refers to the number of clients receiving information or counselling, but who do not stay overnight.

Highlight

Between 1992/93 and 1996/97 there was no change in the number of people served by Family Violence services. There has been an increase in services in 1997/98, but an 82 percent decrease in length of stay.

6. Total Number of Shelters Located On & Off Reserve, Bands Served, Units and Beds

Fiscal Year	Shelters #	Bands served #	Units #	Beds #
1992/93				
On-reserve	4	45	18	52
Off-reserve	0	0	0	0
1993/94				
On-reserve	4	45	18	52
Off-reserve	0	0	0	0
1994/95				
On-reserve	4	45	18	52
Off-reserve	0	0	0	0
1995/96				
On-reserve	4	45	18	52
Off-reserve	0	0	0	0
1996/97				
On-reserve	4	45	18	52
Off-reserve	0	0	0	0
1997/98				
On-reserve	4	46	18	52
Off-reserve	0	0	0	0

Social Support Services

British Columbia

Other Services

7. Number of Child/Infant Day Care Centres or Programs Funded and Children Placed in Day Care

Fiscal Year	Day-care centres #	Children placed in day care #
1992/93	6	240
1993/94	6	240
1994/95	5	200
1995/96	5	200
1996/97	5	200
1997/98	5	200

Highlights

The number of placements in child/infant daycare decreased from 240 in 1992/93 to 200 in 1997/98.

The average number of placements per daycare centre over the past six years was 40.

Social Assistance

British Columbia

1. Average Monthly Number of Families, Persons in Families and Singles Receiving Social Assistance

Fiscal Year	Average Number of Families # A	Average Number of Persons in Families # B	Average Number of Singles # C	Average Number of Beneficiaries # B+C
1992/93				
On and Off-Reserve	4,785	16,268	5,166	21,434
On-Reserve	4,785	16,268	5,166	21,434
Off-Reserve	0	0	0	0
1993/94				
On and Off-Reserve	4,681	16,008	5,442	21,450
On-Reserve	4,681	16,008	5,442	21,450
Off-Reserve	0	0	0	0
1994/95				
On and Off-Reserve	5,803	18,550	5,188	23,738
On-Reserve	5,803	18,550	5,188	23,738
Off-Reserve	0	0	0	0
1995/96				
On and Off-Reserve	5,928	19,251	5,335	24,586
On-Reserve	5,928	19,251	5,335	24,586
Off-Reserve	0	0	0	0
1996/97				
On and Off-Reserve	5,317	17,239	5,510	22,749
On-Reserve	5,317	17,239	5,510	22,749
Off-Reserve	0	0	0	0
1997/98				
On and Off-Reserve	5,092	16,751	5,532	22,283
On-Reserve	5,092	16,751	5,532	22,283
Off-Reserve	0	0	0	0

Notes

- Data may differ from previously reported data as a result of edit reviews of historical data.
- Beneficiaries include the number of persons in families.
- These figures do not include data from self-governing First Nations as they are funded through other allocation mechanisms. These populations must be excluded from the total population before a dependency rate can be calculated.
- These figures may include non-registered individuals living on-reserve. Social Assistance is provided to all eligible individuals living on-reserve.
- The number of social assistance recipients reflects a combination of data received from First Nations on the reimbursement of actuals and from First Nations funded through "fixed volume" commitments.

Highlight

Between 1992/93 and 1997/98, the average monthly number of beneficiaries on-reserve was 22,707, ranging between 21,434 in 1992/93 and 24,586 in 1995/96.

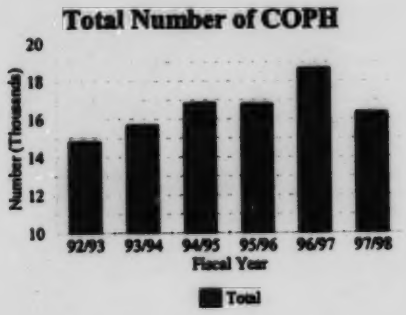
Social Assistance

British Columbia

2. Average Monthly Number of Children Out of Parental Home (COPH) by Funding Type (AFA and NON-AFA)

Fiscal Year	COPH - NON AFA #	COPH - AFA #	TOTAL #
1992/93	1,078	406	1,484
1993/94	1,123	446	1,569
1994/95	1,209	477	1,686
1995/96	1,285	395	1,680
1996/97	1,345	523	1,868

Fiscal Year	Reimbursable		Fixed Volume		Total
	CFA	AFA	AFA	FTA	
1997/98	1,392	3	68	170	1,633



ighlight
ıe number of monthly non-AFA children out of parental
me increased by 25 percent between 1992/93 and 1996/97.

tween 1992/93 and 1997/98, the total number of children
t of parental home averaged 1,653, ranging slightly
tween 1992/93 and 1996/97.

Notes
- [1] Includes AFA and FTA fixed volume
- [2] Includes CFA and AFA reimbursables.
- See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- In 1997/98, a new collection process was put in place to capture the funding components for reimbursable and fixed volume allocations.

▲British Columbia▼

Capital Facilities & Maintenance

1. Number of Housing Units

2. Housing Conditions

3. Electrification and Fire Protection Services

4. Water Delivery & Sewage Disposal Systems

5. Funded Capital Assets

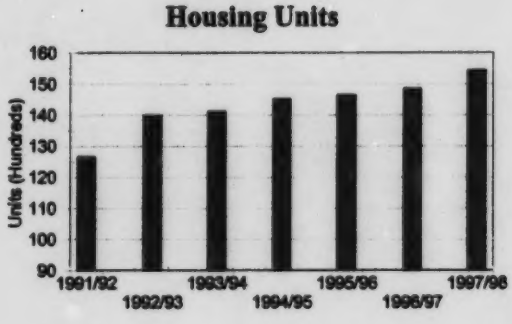
6. Educational Space On Reserve

Capital Facilities & Maintenance

British Columbia

1. Housing Units

Fiscal Year	Reserves with Housing Units #	Housing Units * #	Special Purpose Housing Units * #	New Housing Units * #	Housing Units Deleted* #
1991/92	396	12,660	25	N/A	N/A
1992/93	424	13,978	46	823	166
1993/94	424	14,120	63	501	28
1994/95	427	14,513	85	607	212
1995/96	429	14,654	79	225	122
1996/97	431	14,846	79	219	42
1997/98	448	15,440	87	436	102



Notes
- * See Glossary of Key Terms
- Housing units = Replacement + Renovations + Adequate.
- B.C. data excludes updates of infrastructure assets since 1987 for some AFA bands.
- Housing data reported for 1997/98 are as of August 31, 1998 and reflects adjustments made to the 1997/98 Capital Management Database.
- Data on New Housing Units and Housing Units Deleted were not collected in 1991/92.
- Data presented are based on information provided by First Nations.

Highlights

The number of housing units on reserve has steadily increased, rising from about 12,700 in 1991/92 to 15,440 in 1997/98.

2. Housing Conditions

Fiscal Year	Adequate Units * #	Units Renovated * #	Units in Need of Renovations * #	Units Requiring Basic Indoor Plumbing * #	Units in Need of Replacement * #
1991/92	8,449	N/A	3,121	446	1,090
1992/93	5,556	0	7,465	308	957
1993/94	6,206	377	6,929	309	985
1994/95	6,767	451	6,810	301	936
1995/96	7,159	502	6,686	297	809
1996/97	7,539	48	6,425	307	882
1997/98	8,150	451	6,442	315	848

Notes
- * See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- Adequate Units = Total Housing units - (Units in need of Renovation + Units in need of Replacement).
- For B.C., 1990/91 data were used in 1991/92 due to a change in definitions that occurred for the 1991/92 period exclusively (to ensure consistency).
- Housing data reported for 1997/98 are as of August 31, 1998 and reflects adjustments made to the 1997/98 Capital Management Database.
- Data for 1991/92 excludes Units Renovated.

Highlights

Adequate housing units as a percentage of total housing units has increased from 40 percent in 1992/93 to 53 percent in 1997/98.

The number of housing units in need of renovations was approximately 6,400 in 1997/98, about 42 percent of as compared to 3,121 or 25 percent in 1991/92.

Capital Facilities & Maintenance

British Columbia

3. Electrification and Fire Protection Services

Fiscal Year	Reserves with Housing Units	Electrification *			Fire Protection *+		
		Adequate	Inadequate	No service	Adequate	Inadequate	No service
	#	#	#	#	#	#	#
1991/92	396	324	15	57	224	172	N/A *
1992/93	424	360	5	59	219	57	148
1993/94	424	360	5	59	206	69	149
1994/95	427	362	5	60	206	68	153
1995/96	429	364	5	60	206	68	155
1996/97	431	369	4	58	209	68	154
1997/98	448	376	5	67	215	61	172

Notes

- * See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- Housing data reported for 1997/98 are as of August 31, 1998 and reflects adjustments made to the 1997/98 Capital Management Database.
- + 1991/92 fire protection figures are based on old categories of fire protection adequacy. Definitions for fire protection adequacy were revised in 1992/93.
- Departmental levels of service standards for fire protection and electrification are only applicable to sites with 10 or more housing units.

Highlights

The number of reserves with inadequate or no service in fire protection made up 48 percent in 1992/93 and 52 percent of reserves with housing units in 1997/98.

Over the past six years an average of 85 percent of reserves with housing units had adequate electrification.

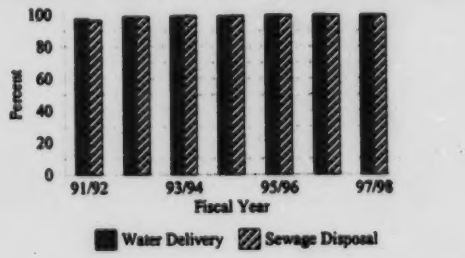
4. Water Delivery & Sewage Disposal Systems

Fiscal Year	Housing units	Water Delivery System		Sewage Disposal System	
		Service	No service	Service	No service
	#	#	#	#	#
1991/92	12,660	12,309	351	12,190	470
1992/93	13,978	13,772	206	13,771	207
1993/94	14,120	13,949	171	13,988	132
1994/95	14,513	14,340	173	14,379	134
1995/96	14,654	14,572	82	14,548	106
1996/97	14,846	14,773	73	14,739	107
1997/98	15,440	15,388	52	15,365	75

Notes

- See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- Data may differ from previously reported data as a result of edit reviews of historical data.
- Housing data reported for 1997/98 are as of August 31, 1998 and reflects adjustments made to the 1997/98 Capital Management Database.

On-Reserve Dwelling With Water Delivery and Sewage Disposal Systems



Highlight

The percentage of housing units with water supply and sewage disposal service has increased from 97 to almost 100 percent between 1991/92 and 1997/98.

Capital Facilities & Maintenance

British Columbia

5. Funded Capital Assets (excluding houses)

Fiscal Year	Total New assets #	Buildings #	Utilities #	Grounds #	Roads & Bridges #	Service Utility Vehicles #	Assets constructed with a replacement value exceeding 1 M dollars * #
1991	199	33	99	0	62	5	6
1992	232	31	122	0	78	1	6
1993	222	42	123	0	54	3	2
1994	137	28	81	0	28	0	8
1995	74	15	47	0	11	1	3
1996	82	10	46	5	21	0	2
1997	54	6	31	0	16	1	4

Notes

- The year corresponds with the year construction was completed or when the asset was acquired.
- *The year corresponds to year of construction, but values are based on asset replacement values in 1997 dollars.

Highlight

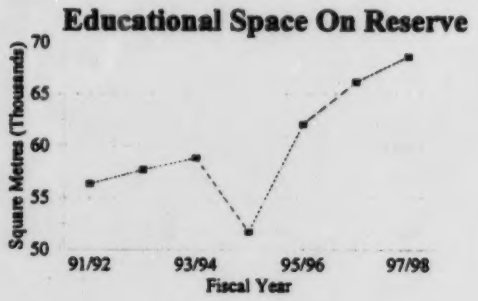
Since 1992, the number of new assets has decreased by 77 percent from 232 in 1992 to 54 in 1997.

6. Educational Space On Reserve

Fiscal Year	Total Space Sq. Metres	Schools	Student Residences	Teacherages
1991/92	68,910	56,320	673	11,917
1992/93	71,323	57,676	673	12,974
1993/94	72,453	58,806	673	12,974
1994/95	65,452	*51,705	673	13,074
1995/96	76,001	62,069	673	13,259
1996/97	80,005	66,171	673	13,161
1997/98	82,758	68,630	673	13,455

Notes

- Total educational space includes Band & Federal schools, teacherages (teacher residences) and student residences.
- Data for 1991/92 and subsequent years excludes on-reserve provincial and private schools.
- * In 1994/95, six band operated schools were classified as provincial/private schools and were excluded from the statistics. Four of these schools reverted to band operated schools in 1995/96.



Highlights

The total educational space on reserves has increased by 20 percent over the last seven years. The total square metres increased from 68,910 to 82,758 in 1997/98.

The space allocated for schools has increased from about 56,300 square metres in 1991/92 to over 68,600 square metres in 1997/98, resulting from the construction of new school facilities.

▲British Columbia▼

Economic Development▼

1. Number of Funding Recipients

2. Number of People Placed in Training Programs

3. Number of People Continuing/Placed in Employment After Training

4. Existing Businesses Expanded and Jobs Created

5. New Businesses Established and Jobs Created

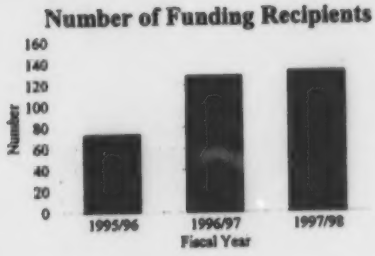
Economic Development

British Columbia

1. Number of Funding Recipients

Fiscal Year	Total* #
1995/96	73
1996/97	128
1997/98*	132

Notes
- *Totals are based on reports received.
- Data may be different from previously reported data as a result of amendments to the database.
- As of 1997/98 "Number of Community Economic Development Organizations" (CEDOs) and "Number of Businesses in Service Area Owned by Individual Band Members or By a Band or Tribal Council" will not be included in the Overview, as this data is no longer collected.
- The Tables 2 and 3 entitled "Total Number of People Placed in Training Programs" and "Total Number of People Continuing/ Placed in Employment After Training" are new to this edition of the Overview.



Highlight
Number of funding recipients has increased by 81 percent between 1995/96 and 1997/98.

2. Total Number of People Placed in Training Programs

Fiscal Year	Total	Employed at time of training	Unemployed (no Social Assistance)	In receipt of Social Assistance
1995/96	2,597	751	559	1,287
1996/97	2,833	846	800	1,187
1997/98	2,955	955	753	1,247

Note
- Total number of people placed in training programs includes results achieved through funding from the CEDP and other Federal Government Departments' programs.

Highlight
Between 1995/96 and 1997/98, a total of 8,385 individuals were placed in training programs. 44 percent of these individuals were in receipt of social assistance, 25 percent were unemployed and 30 percent were employed at the time of training.

Economic Development

British Columbia

3. Total Number of People Continuing/Placed in Employment After Training

Fiscal Year	Total Employed After Training	Continuing in Employment	Unemployed at time of training & Placed in Employment	In receipt of Social Assistance at time of training & Placed in Employment
1995/96	1,068	553	274	241
1996/97	1,083	595	301	187
1997/98	1,128	618	239	271

Highlight
Between 1995/96 and 1997/98, 39 percent of those trained, continued or were placed in employment. Of those who continued or were placed with employment, 54 percent were employed at the time of training, while 25 percent were unemployed, and 21 percent were in receipt of social assistance.

Number Continuing/Placed After Training

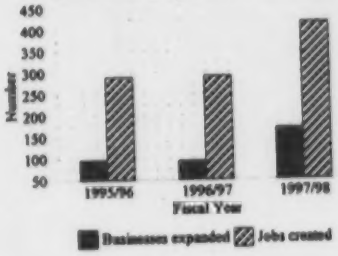
4. Number of Existing Businesses Expanded and Jobs Created

Fiscal Year	Existing Businesses Expanded #	Jobs Created by Business Expansion #
1995/96	96	288
1996/97	93	290
1997/98	168	415

Note
· Data may be different from previously reported data as a result of amendments made to the database.

Highlight
The number of jobs created by business expansion has increased by 44 percent between 1995/96 and 1997/98.

Number of Expanded Businesses



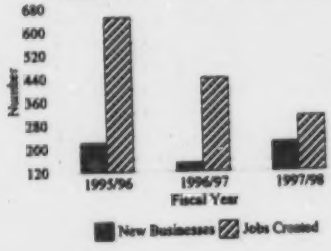
5. Number of New Businesses Established and Jobs Created

Fiscal Year	New Businesses Established #	Jobs Created by Business Establishment #
1995/96	220	649
1996/97	149	438
1997/98	218	306

Note
· Data may be different from previously reported data as a result of amendments made to the database.

Highlight
The number of jobs created by business establishment has decreased by 53 percent from 649 to 306 between 1995/96 and 1997/98. Over the same period, the number of new businesses established has averaged 196 per year, ranging between 149 in 1996/97 and 220 in 1995/96.

Number of New Businesses



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▲Northwest Territories▼

Education

Elementary/Secondary Education

1. Schools and Enrolment by School Type

2. Enrolment by Level & Gender

3. Enrolment by Age Group

4. Graduates by Age Group

Post-Secondary Education

1. Post-Secondary Enrolment by Age Group & Gender

2. Post-Secondary Enrolment, Full-Time/Part-Time

3. Post-Secondary Enrolment by Qualification

4. Major Area of Study, University

5. Major Area of Study, Community College

6. Post-Secondary Graduates by Qualification

Elementary/Secondary Education

Northwest Territories

1. Number of Schools and Enrolment By School Type

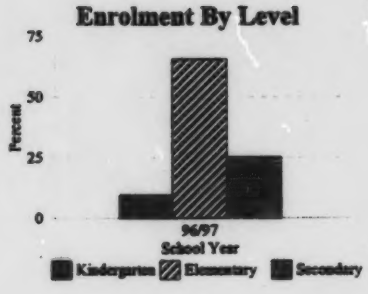
School Year	Total #	Federal* #	Band* #	Provincial/ Private* #
1996/97				
# of schools	9	0	0	9
enrolment	191	0	0	191
1997/98				
# of schools	Not Available			
enrolment				

Notes
- Includes Registered Indians and Non-Registered individuals living on-reserve & Inuit students in Kindergarten 4 to Grade 13, inclusively.
- * See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- Does not include students funded directly by the NWT government.

2. Total Enrolment By Level & Gender

School Year	Total #	Kindergarten #	Elementary #	Secondary #
1996/97 - Total	191	18	125	48
Male	87	8	58	21
Female	104	10	67	27
1997/98 - Total	Not Available			
Male				
Female				

Notes
- Includes Registered Indians and Non-Registered individuals living on-reserve & Inuit students in Kindergarten 4 to Grade 13, inclusively.
- Does not include students funded directly by the NWT government.
- Grade breakdown for NWT : Kindergarten-K4 & K5, Elementary-grades 1-8 and Secondary-grades 9-12 & Special Students.



Elementary/Secondary Education

Northwest Territories

3. Total Enrolment By Age Group

School Year	Total #	4-6 #	7-13 #	14-18 #	19+ #
1996/97 - Total	189	33	104	52	2
Male	87	14	48	25	N/A
Female	104	19	56	27	2
1997/98 - Total					
Male			Not Available		
Female					

Notes

- Includes Registered Indians and Non-Registered individuals living on-reserve & Inuit students in Kindergarten 4 to Grade 13, inclusively.
- Does not include students funded directly by the NWT government.

4. Graduates By Age Group

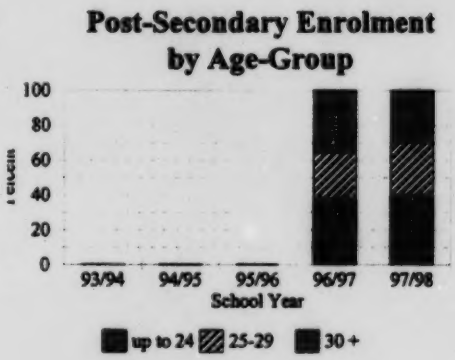
School Year	Total #	16-18 #	19-21 #	22+ #
1996/97 - Total				
Male				
Female		Not Available		
1996/97 - Total				
Male				
Female				

Post-Secondary Education

Northwest Territories

1. Post-Secondary Enrolment by Age Group & Gender (November 1 Census)

School Year	Nov. 31 Census Total #	up to 24 #	25-29 #	30+ #	Funded (March 31) Total * #
1993/94 - Total					63
Male					
Female					
1994/95 - Total					71
Male		N/A			
Female					
1995/96 - Total					88
Male					
Female					
1996/97 - Total	**87**	33	23	31	116
Male	29	11	11	7	
Female	58	22	12	24	
1997/98 - Total	**50**	20	15	15	50
Male	19	11	5	3	
Female	31	9	10	12	



Notes

- Post-Secondary Enrolment includes Registered Indians and Inuits funded by DIAND.
- Since 1988/89, numbers include students in the University and College Entry Program (UCEP). Since 1996/97, non-resident NWT students may receive funding for PSE through regions.
- DIAND funds UCEP programs in NWT and non-residing NWT Status Indian and Inuit students.
- The Post-Secondary Education enrolment figures for NWT are reported as of the November 1st Census of each year. The total November 1st census counts, which includes estimates for bands that did not report was:
  - 1996/97 - 87 - 1997/98 - 50

* The figures in this column reflect the actual number of students funded by DIAND.

See Glossary of Key Terms for differences between the total number of students funded by DIAND and the November 1st Census enrolment count.

Highlight

The distribution of age-group enrolment has averaged 39% for those under 24 years of age, 28% for the age group 25-29, and 33% for the age group 30+ over 1996/97 and 1997/98.

Post-Secondary Education

Northwest Territories

2. Post-Secondary Enrolment, Full-Time/Part-Time (November 1 Census)

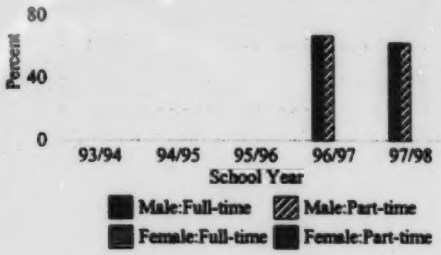
School Year	Nov. 1 Census Total #	Full-time #	Part-time #	Funded (March 31) Total * #
1993/94 - Total				63
Male	N/A			
Female				
1994/95 - Total				71
Male	N/A			
Female				
1995/96 - Total				88
Male	N/A			
Female				
1996/97 - Total	87	87	0	116
Male	29	29	0	
Female	58	58	0	
1997/98 - Total	50	50	0	50
Male	19	19	0	
Female	31	31	0	

Notes

- Does not include Status Indians & Inuit students funded directly by the NWT government.
- The Post-Secondary Education enrolment figures for NWT are reported as of the November 1st Census of each year. The total November 1st census counts, which includes estimates for bands that did not report was:
  - 1996/97 - 87 - 1997/98 - 50

* The figures in this column reflect the actual number of students funded by DIAND.

Post-Secondary Enrolment Full-Time/Part-Time By Gender



Highlight

In 1996/97 all DIAND funded students in NWT were studying part-time. In 1997/98, all DIAND funded students in NWT were studying full-time.

3. Post-Secondary Enrolment by Qualification (November 1 Census)

School Year	Nov. 1 Census Enrolment #	%	Funded (March 31) Total * #
1993/94 - Total			63
Non-University			
Undergraduate	N/A		
Graduate			
Not Seeking a Qualification			
1994/95 -Total			71
Non-University			
Undergraduate	N/A		
Graduate			
Not Seeking a Qualification			
1995/96 -Total			88
Non-University			
Undergraduate	N/A		
Graduate			
Not Seeking a Qualification			
1996/97 -Total	87	100.0%	116
Non-University	87	100.0%	
Undergraduate	0	0.0%	
Graduate	0	0.0%	
Not Seeking a Qualification	0	0.0%	
1997/98 -Total	50	100.0%	50
Non-University	0	0.0%	
Undergraduate	17	34.0%	
Graduate	0	0.0%	
Not Seeking a Qualification	33	66.0%	

Notes:

- The Post-Secondary Education enrolment figures for NWT are reported as of the November 1st Census of each year. The total November 1st census counts, which includes estimates for bands that did not report was:
  - 1996/97 - 87 - 1997/98 - 50

* The figures in this column reflect the actual number of students funded by DIAND.

Notes

- See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- Does not include Status Indians & Inuit students funded by the NWT government.

Post-Secondary Education

Northwest Territories

4. Major Area of Study, University (November 1 Census)

School Year	1993/94		1994/95		1995/96		1996/97		1997/98	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Agriculture & Bio Sciences							0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Canadian Studies							0	0.0%	0	0.0%
General Arts & Sciences							0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Business & Commerce							0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Education							0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Engineering & Applied Sciences							0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Fine & Applied Arts	N/A		N/A		N/A		0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Health Professions							0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Law							0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mathematics & Physical Sciences							0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Native Studies							0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Social Sciences & Services							0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Humanities & Related							0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other							9	100.0%	13	100.0%
TOTAL (Nov. 1st Census)							9	100.0%	13	100.0%
Total Funded *	63		71		88		116		50	

Note

- Does not include Status Indians & Inuit students funded by the NWT government.
- The Post-Secondary Education enrolment figures for NWT are reported as of the November 1st Census of each year. The total November 1st census counts, which includes estimates for bands that did not report was:
  - 1996/97 - 87 - 1997/98 - 50

* The figures in this row reflect the actual number of students funded by DIAND.

5. Major Area of Study, Community College (November 1 Census)

School Year	1993/94		1994/95		1995/96		1996/97		1997/98	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Arts							0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clerical							0	0.0%	0	0.0%
General Arts & Sciences							0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Business & Commerce							0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Education							0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Engineering & Applied Sciences							0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Fine & Applied Arts	N/A		N/A		N/A		0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Health Science & Related							0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Native Studies							0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Natural Sciences & Primary Industries							0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Social Sciences & Services							0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Humanities & Related							0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other							78	100.0%	37	100.0%
TOTAL (Nov. 1st Census)							78	100.0%	37	100.0%
Total Funded *	63		71		88		116		50	

Notes

- Does not include Status Indians & Inuit students funded by the NWT government.
- The Post-Secondary Education enrolment figures for NWT are reported as of the November 1st Census of each year. The total November 1st census counts, which includes estimates for bands that did not report was:
  - 1996/97 - 87 - 1997/98 - 50

* The figures in this row reflect the student records on the PSE database.

Post-Secondary Education

Northwest Territories

6. Post-Secondary Graduates by Qualification (November 1 Census)

School Year	Graduates #	Graduates %
1993/94 - Total		
Non-University		
Undergraduate		
Graduate	N/A	
Not Seeking a Qualification		
1994/95 -Total		
Non-University		
Undergraduate		
Graduate		
Not Seeking a Qualification		
1995/96 -Total		
Non-University		
Undergraduate		
Graduate		
Not Seeking a Qualification		
1996/97 -Total		
Non-University		
Undergraduate		
Graduate		
Not Seeking a Qualification		

Notes

- DIAND funds UCEP programs in NWT and non-residing NWT Indian and Inuit students, therefore NWT is not included in the graduate counts.
- Does not include Status Indian and Inuit students funded by the NWT government.

▲Northwest Territories▼

Indian Government Support

1. DIAND Funded Bands & Tribal Councils

2. Band Employee Benefit Plans & Employees Covered by Plans

Indian Government Support

Northwest Territories

1. Number of DIAND Funded Bands and Tribal Councils

Fiscal Year	Bands #	Sub-Communities * #	Total Bands #	Tribal Councils ** #
1991/92	21	7	28	5
1992/93	22	6	28	5
1993/94	23	7	30	5
1994/95	25	4	29	5
1995/96	25	4	29	5
1996/97	26	3	29	5
1997/98	26	3	29	5

Note

- * A sub-community is defined as a community associated with a Band (usually composed of Band members) for which the federal government has assumed some responsibility.
- ** Tribal Councils represent both DIAND funded bands and DIAND funded sub-communities, contained in the Indian Government Support database.

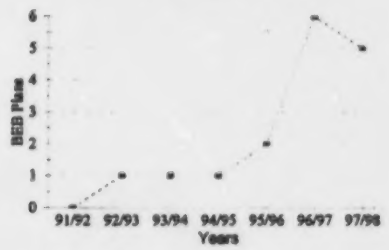
2. Number of Band Employee Benefit (BEB) Plans and Employees Covered by Plans

Fiscal Year	BEB Plans #	Employees Covered by Plans #
1991/92	0	0
1992/93	1	15
1993/94	1	15
1994/95	1	9
1995/96	2	33
1996/97	6	76
1997/98	5	76

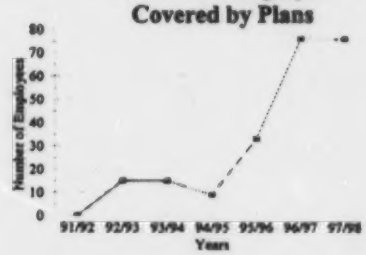
Note

- See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.

Number of BEB Plans



Number of Employees Covered by Plans



Highlight

The number of Band Employee Benefit Plans and the number of employees covered by these plans have increased significantly since their introduction in 1992/93.

▲Northwest Territories▼

Social Support Services & Social Assistance

Social Support Services

1. Child & Family Service Agencies in Operation

2. Number of Children in Care

3. Number of Adults in Care

4. Project Haven and Other Emergency Shelters

5. Families and Persons Served by Family Violence & Related Services

6. Number of Shelters Located On & Off Reserve

7. Number of Children Placed in Day-Care Centres of Programs Funded

Social Assistance

1. Families, Persons in Families and Singles Receiving Social Assistance

2. Number of Children Out of Parental Home

Social Support Services

Northwest Territories

NOTE: The Northwest Territories receives funding through their territorial government. Therefore DIAND does not collect any Social Support Services data from NWT and they are excluded from this section.

Social Assistance

Northwest Territories

NOTE: Northwest Territories receives funding through their territorial government. Therefore DIAND does not collect any Social Assistance data from NWT and they are excluded from this section.

▲ Northwest Territories ▾

Capital Facilities & Maintenance

1. Number of Housing Units

2. Housing Conditions

3. Electrification and Fire Protection Services

4. Water Delivery & Sewage Disposal Systems

5. Funded Capital Assets

6. Educational Space On Reserve

Capital Facilities & Maintenance

Northwest Territories

NOTE: Northwest Territories receives funding through their territorial government. Therefore DIAND does not collect any Capital Facilities & Maintenance data from NWT and they are excluded from this section.

▲Northwest Territories▼

Economic Development▼

1. Number of Funding Recipients

2. Number of People Placed in Training Programs

3. Number of People Continuing/Placed in Employment After Training

4. Existing Businesses Expanded and Jobs Created

5. New Businesses Established and Jobs Created

Economic Development

Northwest Territories

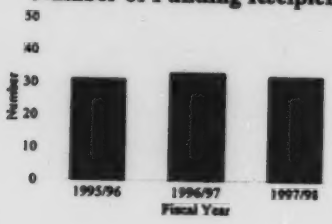
1. Number of Funding Recipients

Fiscal Year	Total* #
1995/96	31
1996/97	33
1997/98*	32

Notes

- *Totals are based on reports received.
- Data may be different from previously reported data as a result of amendments to the database.
- As of 1997/98 "Number of Community Economic Development Organizations" (CEDOs) and "Number of Businesses in Service Area Owned by Individual Band Members or By a Band or Tribal Council" will not be included in the Overview, as this data is no longer collected.
- The Tables 2 and 3 entitled "Total Number of People Placed in Training Programs" and "Total Number of People Continuing/ Placed in Employment After Training" are new to this edition of the Overview.

Number of Funding Recipients



Highlight

Number of funding recipients has remained stable between 1995/96 and 1997/98.

2. Total Number of People Placed in Training Programs

Fiscal Year	Total	Employed at time of training	Unemployed (no Social Assistance)	In receipt of Social Assistance
1995/96	314	102	107	105
1996/97	1,140	410	460	270
1997/98	1,467	518	732	217

Note

- Total number of people placed in training programs includes results achieved through funding from the CEDP and other Federal Government Departments' programs.

Highlight

Between 1995/96 and 1997/98, a total of 2,921 individuals were placed in training programs. 20 percent of these individuals were in receipt of social assistance, 44 percent were unemployed and 35 percent were employed at the time of training.

Number in Training

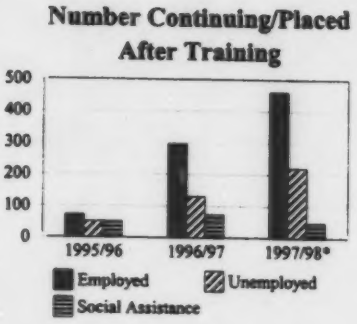
Economic Development

Northwest Territories

3. Total Number of People Continuing/Placed in Employment After Training

Fiscal Year	Total Employed After Training	Continuing in Employment	Unemployed at time of training & Placed in Employment	In receipt of Social Assistance at time of training & Placed in Employment
1995/96	172	72	50	50
1996/97	499	296	130	73
1997/98	727	460	220	47

Highlight
Between 1995/96 and 1997/98, 48 percent of those trained, continued or were placed in employment. Of those who continued or were placed with employment after training, 59 percent were employed, while 29 percent were unemployed and 12 percent were in receipt of social assistance.

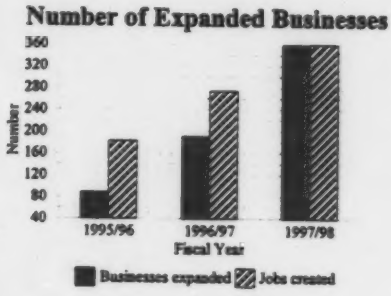


4. Number of Existing Businesses Expanded and Jobs Created

Fiscal Year	Existing Businesses Expanded #	Jobs Created by Business Expansion #
1995/96	88	182
1996/97	190	274
1997/98	359	385

Note
· Data may be different from previously reported data as a result of amendments made to the database.

Highlight
Between 1995/96 and 1997/98 the number of businesses expanded has more than quadrupled and the number of jobs created by business expansion has more than doubled.

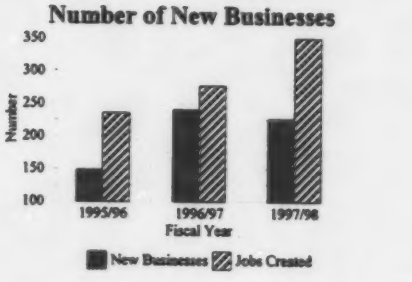


5. Number of New Businesses Established and Jobs Created

Fiscal Year	New Businesses Established #	Jobs Created by Business Establishment #
1995/96	148	235
1996/97	240	277
1997/98	226	355

Note
· Data may be different from previously reported data as a result of amendments made to the database.

Highlight
An average of 205 businesses were established each year, ranging between 148 in 1995/96 and 240 in 1996/97. The number of jobs created by business establishment increased by 51 percent.



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▲ Yukon ▼

Education

Elementary/Secondary Education

1. Schools and Enrolment by School Type

2. Enrolment by Level & Gender

3. Enrolment by Age Group

4. Graduates by Age Group

Post-Secondary Education

1. Post-Secondary Enrolment by Age Group & Gender

2. Post-Secondary Enrolment, Full-Time/Part-Time

3. Post-Secondary Enrolment by Qualification

4. Major Area of Study, University

5. Major Area of Study, Community College

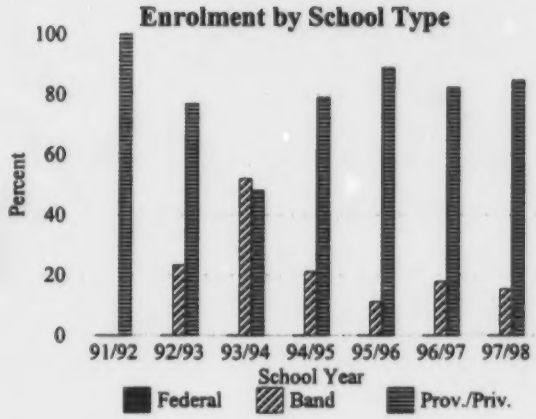
6. Post-Secondary Graduates by Qualification

Elementary/Secondary Education

Yukon

1. Number of Schools and Enrolment by School Type

School Year	Total #	Federal* #	Band* #	Provincial/ Private* #
1991/92				
# of schools	1	0	0	1
enrolment	37	0	0	37
1992/93				
# of schools	0	0	0	0
enrolment	56	0	13	43
1993/94				
# of schools	0	0	0	0
enrolment	52	0	27	25
1994/95				
# of schools	2	0	0	2
enrolment	71	0	15	56
1995/96				
# of schools	3	0	0	3
enrolment	99	0	11	88
1996/97				
# of schools	2	0	0	2
enrolment	118	0	21	97
1997/98				
# of schools	3	0	0	3
enrolment	118	0	18	100



Notes

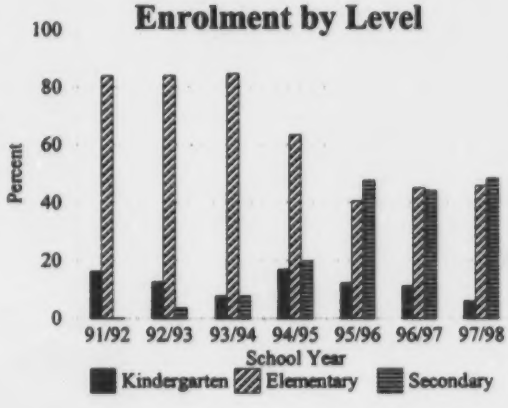
- Includes Registered Indians and Non-Registered individuals living on-reserve & Inuit students in Kindergarten 4 to Grade 13, inclusively.
- Does not include students funded directly by the Yukon government. These students are living in Yukon but attending school in BC.
- * See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.

Highlight

Elementary/Secondary enrolment has more than tripled, increasing from 37 in 1991/92 to 118 in 1997/98.

2. Total Enrolment by Level & Gender

School Year	Total #	Kindergarten * #	Elementary * #	Secondary * #
1991/92 - Total	37	6	31	0
Male	20	4	16	0
Female	17	2	15	0
1992/93 - Total	56	7	47	2
Male	26	3	23	0
Female	30	4	24	2
1993/94 - Total	52	4	44	4
Male	28	2	25	1
Female	24	2	19	3
1994/95 - Total	71	12	45	14
Male	35	8	22	5
Female	36	4	23	9
1995/96 - Total	99	12	40	47
Male	54	7	22	25
Female	45	5	18	22
1996/97 - Total	118	13	53	52
Male	60	7	30	23
Female	58	6	23	29
1997/98 - Total	118	7	54	57
Male	53	5	28	20
Female	65	2	26	37



Notes

- Includes Registered Indians and Non-Registered individuals living on-reserve & Inuit students in Kindergarten 4 to Grade 13, inclusively.
- Does not include students funded directly by the Yukon government. These students are living in Yukon but attending school in BC.
- Grade breakdown for Yukon : **Kindergarten**-K4 & K5, **Elementary**-grades 1-8 and **Secondary**-grades 9-12 & Special Students.
- * See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.

Highlights

Total enrolment more than tripled between 1991/92 and 1997/98. At the kindergarten level, it fluctuated annually while at the elementary level, it increased by 74 percent between 1991/92 and 1997/98.

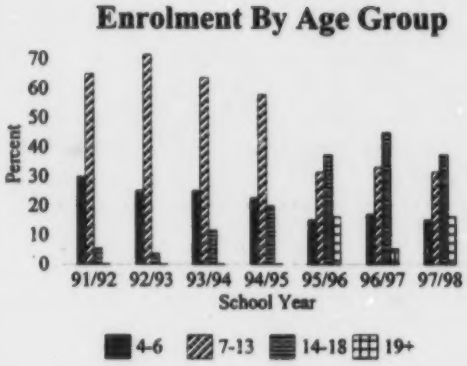
Enrolment at the secondary level rose from 0 students in 1991/92 to 57 students in 1997/98.

Elementary/Secondary Education

Yukon

3. Total Enrolment by Age Group

School Year	Total #	4-6 #	7-13 #	14-18 #	19+ #
1991/92 - Total	37	11	24	2	0
Male	20	6	14	0	0
Female	17	5	10	2	0
1992/93 - Total	56	14	40	2	0
Male	26	7	19	0	0
Female	30	7	21	2	0
1993/94 - Total	52	13	33	6	0
Male	28	6	19	3	0
Female	24	7	14	3	0
1994/95 - Total	71	16	41	14	0
Male	35	11	18	6	0
Female	36	5	23	8	0
1995/96 - Total	99	15	31	37	16
Male	54	9	17	22	6
Female	45	6	14	15	10
1996/97 - Total	118	20	39	53	6
Male	60	11	21	24	4
Female	58	9	18	29	2
1997/98 - Total	118	16	42	52	8
Male	53	10	20	22	1
Female	65	6	22	30	7



Notes

- Includes Registered Indians and Non-Registered individuals living on-reserve & Inuit students in Kindergarten 4 to Grade 13, inclusively.
- Does not include students funded directly by the Yukon government. These students are living in Yukon but attending school in BC.

Highlight

Between 1991/92 and 1997/98, the 4 to 6 age group had an average annual enrolment of 15 students. The 7 to 13 age group had an average enrolment of 36 students. The 14 to 18 age group increased from 2 to 52 students, and the 19+ age group increased from 0 to 8 students between 1991/92 and 1997/98.

4. Graduates by Age Group

School Year	Total #	16-18 #	19-21 #	22+ #
1993/94 - Total				
Male				
Female				
1994/95 - Total		Data Unavailable		
Male				
Female				
1995/96 - Total				
Male				
Female				
1996/97 - Total	1	0	1	0
Male	0	0	0	0
Female	1	0	1	0

Notes

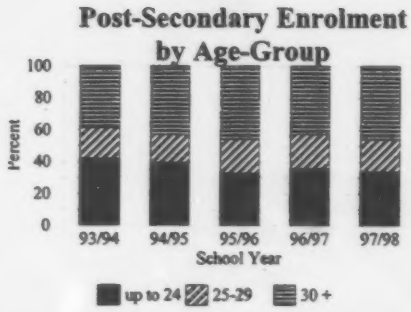
- Includes Registered Indians and Non-Registered individuals living on-reserve & Inuit students in Kindergarten 4 to Grade 13, inclusively.
- Does not include students funded directly by the Yukon government. These students are living in Yukon but attending school in BC.

Post-Secondary Education

Yukon

1. Post-Secondary Enrolment by Age Group & Gender (November 1 Census)

School Year	Nov. 31 Census Total #	up to 24 #	25-29 #	30+ #	Funded (March 31) Total * #
1993/94 - Total	**194**	82	37	75	217
Male	60	38	7	15	
Female	134	44	30	60	
1994/95 - Total	**325**	129	58	138	289
Male	108	60	16	32	
Female	217	69	42	106	
1995/96 - Total	**326**	107	70	149	374
Male	101	46	25	30	
Female	225	61	45	119	
1996/97 - Total	**225**	81	49	95	367
Male	69	30	17	22	
Female	156	51	32	73	
1997/98 - Total	**250**	85	51	114	353
Male	79	31	13	35	
Female	171	54	38	79	



Notes

- Post-Secondary Enrolment includes Registered Indians and Inuits funded by DIAND.
- Since 1988/89, numbers include students in the University and College Entry Program (UCEP).
- The Post-Secondary Education enrolment figures for Yukon are reported as of the November 1st Census of each year. The total November 1st census counts, which includes estimates for bands that did not report was:
  - 1993/94 - 194
  - 1994/95 - 325
  - 1995/96 - 326
  - 1996/97 - 225
  - 1997/98 - 250

* The figures in this column reflect the actual number of students funded by DIAND.

- See Glossary of Key Terms for differences between the total number of students funded by DIAND and the November 1st Census enrolment count.

Highlight

The age group 30 and over comprised 43 percent of post-secondary enrolment, the 25-29 age group comprised 20 percent and those under 24 included 37 percent of enrolment between 1993/94 and 1997/98.

Post-Secondary Education

Yukon

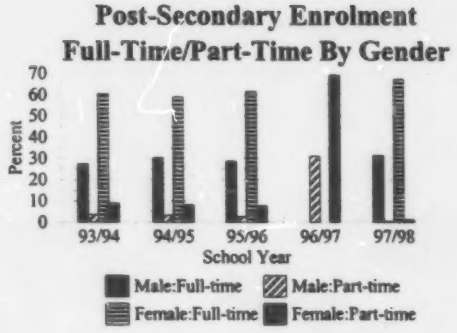
2. Post-Secondary Enrolment, Full-Time/Part-Time (November 1 Census)

School Year	Nov. 1st Census Total #	Full-time #	Part-time #	Funded (March 31) Total * #
1993/94 - Total	**194**	170	24	217
Male	60	53	7	
Female	134	117	17	
1994/95 - Total	**325**	289	36	289
Male	108	98	10	
Female	217	191	26	
1995/96 - Total	**326**	293	33	374
Male	101	93	8	
Female	225	200	25	
1996/97 - Total	**225**			367
Male	69	N/A	N/A	
Female	156			
1997/98 - Total	**250**	246	4	353
Male	79	78	1	
Female	171	168	3	

Note

- Break-down for full-time/part-time enrolment are not available for 1996/97.
- Does not include Status Indians & Inuit students funded by Yukon government.
- The Post-Secondary Education enrolment figures for Yukon are reported as of the November 1st Census of each year. The total November 1st census counts, which includes estimates for bands that did not report was:
  - 1993/94 - 194 - 1994/95 - 325 - 1995/96 - 326
  - 1996/97 - 225 - 1997/98 - 250

* The figures in this column reflect the actual number of students funded by DIAND.



Highlight

Excluding 1996/97, 91 percent of students attended school full-time between 1993/94 and 1997/98.

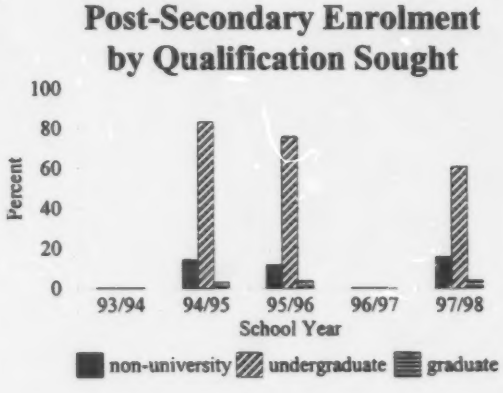
3. Post-Secondary Enrolment by Qualification (November 1 Census)

School Year	Nov. 1st Census Enrolment #	%	Funded (March 31) Total * #
1993/94 - Total	**194**	100.0%	217
Non-University	Breakdown unavailable		
Undergraduate			
Graduate			
Not Seeking a Qualification			
1994/95 - Total	**325**	100.0%	289
Non-University	46	14.2%	
Undergraduate	270	83.1%	
Graduate	9	2.8%	
Not Seeking a Qualification	0	0.0%	
1995/96 - Total	**326**	100.0%	374
Non-University	38	11.7%	
Undergraduate	247	75.8%	
Graduate	12	3.7%	
Not Seeking a Qualification	29	8.9%	
1996/97 - Total	**225**	100.0%	367
Non-University	Breakdown unavailable		
Undergraduate			
Graduate			
Not Seeking a Qualification			
1997/98 - Total	**250**	100.0%	353
Non-University	39	15.6%	
Undergraduate	152	60.8%	
Graduate	10	4.0%	
Not Seeking a Qualification	49	19.6%	

Notes

- See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- Does not include Status Indians & Inuit students funded by Yukon government.
- The Post-Secondary Education enrolment figures for Yukon are reported as of the November 1st Census of each year. The total November 1st census counts, which includes estimates for bands that did not report was:
  - 1993/94 - 194 - 1994/95 - 325 - 1995/96 - 326
  - 1996/97 - 225 - 1997/98 - 250

* The figures in this column reflect the actual number of students funded by DIAND.



Highlight

Most of the post secondary enrolment was at the undergraduate level, averaging 73 percent between 1994/95 and 1997/98.

Post-Secondary Education

Yukon

4. Major Area of Study, University (November 1 Census)

School Year	1993/94		1994/95		1995/96		1996/97		1997/98	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Agriculture & Bio Sciences	1	2.0%	1	1.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.6%
Canadian Studies	1	2.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
General Arts & Sciences	0	0.0%	15	17.0%	19	22.6%	9	31.0%	21	33.3%
Business & Commerce	3	6.1%	6	6.8%	3	3.6%	1	3.4%	5	7.9%
Education	18	36.7%	32	36.4%	30	35.7%	1	3.4%	13	20.6%
Engineering & Applied Sciences	5	10.2%	5	5.7%	2	2.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Fine & Applied Arts	1	2.0%	2	2.3%	1	1.2%	0	0.0%	5	7.9%
Health Professions	2	4.1%	2	2.3%	2	2.4%	3	10.3%	2	3.2%
Law	6	12.2%	8	9.1%	9	10.7%	10	34.5%	5	7.9%
Mathematics & Physical Sciences	0	0.0%	2	2.3%	2	2.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Native Studies	1	2.0%	1	1.1%	2	2.4%	0	0.0%	2	3.2%
Social Sciences & Services	8	16.3%	11	12.5%	13	15.5%	2	6.9%	4	6.3%
Humanities & Related	0	0.0%	2	2.3%	1	1.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other	3	6.1%	1	1.1%	0	0.0%	3	10.3%	5	7.9%
TOTAL (Nov. 1st Census)	49	100.0%	88	100.0%	84	100.0%	29	100.0%	63	100.0%
Total Funded *	217		289		374		367		353	

Notes

- Does not include Status Indians & Inuit students funded by Yukon government.
- In 1993/94 3 students are excluded from the Yukon.
- The Post-Secondary Education enrolment figures for Yukon are reported as of the November 1st Census of each year. The total November 1st census counts, which includes estimates for bands that did not report was:
  - 1993/94 - 194
  - 1994/95 - 325
  - 1995/96 - 326
  - 1996/97 - 225
  - 1997/98 - 250

* The figures in this row reflect the actual number of students funded by DIAND

Highlight

General Arts & Sciences and Education have the highest enrolment among university programs with 33.3 percent and 20.6 percent of enrolment respectively in 1997/98.

5. Major Area of Study, Community College (November 1 Census)

School Year	1993/94		1994/95		1995/96		1996/97		1997/98	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Arts	0	0.0%	2	0.8%	0	0.0%	7	3.6%	3	1.6%
Clerical	1	0.7%	1	0.4%	2	0.8%	1	0.5%	4	2.1%
General Arts & Sciences	8	5.6%	24	10.1%	28	11.6%	21	10.7%	27	14.4%
Business & Commerce	18	12.7%	54	22.8%	58	24.0%	19	9.7%	42	22.5%
Education	23	16.2%	21	8.9%	14	5.8%	7	3.6%	13	7.0%
Engineering & Applied Sciences	11	7.7%	9	3.8%	12	5.0%	10	5.1%	8	4.3%
Fine & Applied Arts	1	0.7%	6	2.5%	6	2.5%	7	3.6%	4	2.1%
Health Science & Related	7	4.9%	10	4.2%	5	2.1%	1	0.5%	3	1.6%
Native Studies	15	10.6%	6	2.5%	2	0.8%	34	17.3%	2	1.1%
Natural Sciences & Primary Industries	15	10.6%	18	7.6%	21	8.7%	12	6.1%	13	7.0%
Social Sciences & Services	28	19.7%	40	16.9%	36	14.9%	35	17.9%	16	8.6%
Humanities & Related	1	0.7%	0	0.0%	1	0.4%	1	0.5%	2	1.1%
Other	14	9.9%	46	19.4%	57	23.6%	41	20.9%	50	26.7%
TOTAL (Nov. 1st Census)	142	100.0%	237	100.0%	242	100.0%	196	100.0%	187	100.0%
Total Funded *	217		289		374		367		353	

Note

- In 1993/94, Yukon failed to report the major area of study for three of its students.
- Does not include Status Indians & Inuit students funded by Yukon government.
- The Post-Secondary Education enrolment figures for Yukon are reported as of the November 1st Census of each year. The total November 1st census counts, which includes estimates for bands that did not report was:
  - 1993/94 - 194
  - 1994/95 - 325
  - 1995/96 - 326
  - 1996/97 - 225
  - 1997/98 - 250

* The figures in this row reflect the actual number of students funded by DIAND.

Highlight

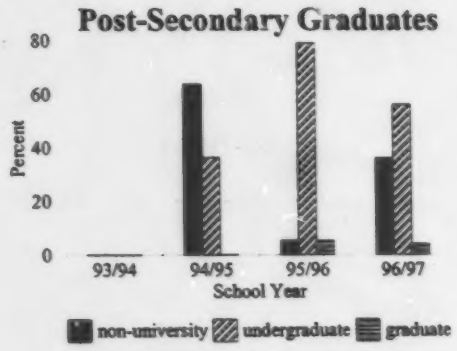
Business & Commerce has the highest enrolment among community college programs with 22.5% enrolment in1997/98.

Post-Secondary Education

Yukon

6. Post-Secondary Graduates by Qualification (November 1 Census)

School Year	Graduates #	Graduates %
1993/94 - Total	14	100.0%
Non-University	Breakdown unavailable	
Undergraduate		
Graduate		
Not Seeking a Qualification		
1994/95 -Total	33	100.0%
Non-University	21	63.6%
Undergraduate	12	36.4%
Graduate	0	0.0%
Not Seeking a Qualification	0	0.0%
1995/96 -Total	19	100.0%
Non-University	1	5.3%
Undergraduate	15	78.9%
Graduate	1	5.3%
Not Seeking a Qualification	2	10.5%
1996/97 -Total	25	100.0%
Non-University	9	36.0%
Undergraduate	14	56.0%
Graduate	1	4.0%
Not Seeking a Qualification	1	4.0%



Highlight

Because of the small numbers, no clear pattern in the programs of graduates can be seen from one year to the next.

Notes

- See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- Does not include Status Indian and Inuit students funded by the Yukon government.

▲ Yukon ▼

Indian Government Support

1. DIAND Funded Bands & Tribal Councils

2. Band Employee Benefit Plans & Employees Covered by Plans

Indian Government Support

Yukon

1. Number of DIAND Funded Bands and Tribal Councils

Fiscal Year	Bands #	Sub-Communities * #	Total Bands #	Tribal Councils #
1991/92	16	1	17	2
1992/93	16	1	17	2
1993/94	16	1	17	2
1994/95	18	0	18	3
1995/96	18	0	18	3
1996/97	18	0	18	4
1997/98	18	0	18	4

Note

- * A sub-community is defined as a community associated with a Band (usually composed of Band members) for which the federal government has assumed some responsibility.
- ** Tribal Councils represent both DIAND funded bands and DIAND funded sub-communities, contained in the Indian Government Support database.

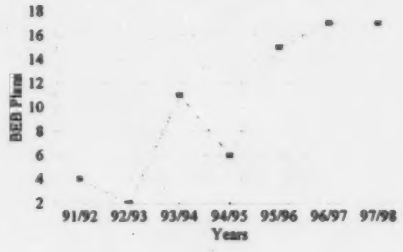
2. Number of Band Employee Benefit (BEB) Plans and Employees Covered by Plans

Fiscal Year	BEB Plans #	Employees Covered by Plans #
1991/92*	4	N/A
1992/93	2	32
1993/94	11	32
1994/95	6	92
1995/96	15	333
1996/97	17	367
1997/98	17	367

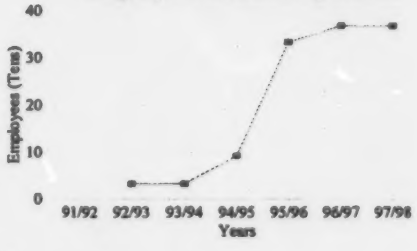
Notes

- See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- * The data for the 1991/92 number of employees covered by plans are not available.

Number of BEB Plans



Number of Employees Covered by Plans



Highlight

The number of Band Employee Benefit Plans has increased significantly since 1991/92.

▲Yukon▼

Social Support Services & Social Assistance

Social Support Services

1. Child & Family Service Agencies in Operation

2. Number of Children in Care

3. Number of Adults in Care

4. Project Haven and Other Emergency Shelters

5. Families and Persons Served by Family Violence & Related Services

6. Number of Shelters Located On & Off Reserve

7. Number of Children Placed in Day-Care Centres of Programs Funded

Social Assistance

1. Families, Persons in Families and Singles Receiving Social Assistance

2. Number of Children Out of Parental Home

Social Support Services

Yukon

Child & Family Services

1. Number of Child & Family Service Agencies in Operation

Fiscal Year	Child & Family Service Agencies #
1993/94	0
1994/95	0
1995/96	0
1996/97	0
1997/98	0

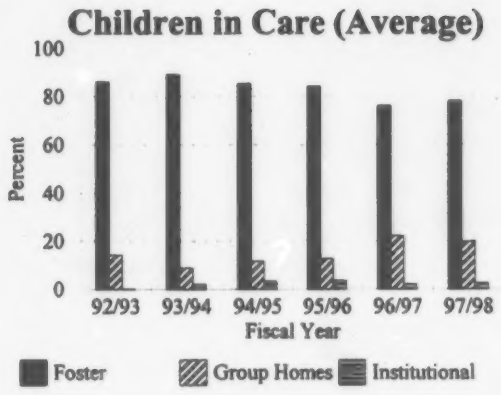
Note

· Service to the First Nations is provided by the Yukon Territorial Government. First Nations have not yet assumed responsibility for Child and Family Services.

Child Care

2. Number of Care Days and Average Number of Children in Care

Fiscal Year	Care days #	Average No. of Children in care * #	No. of Children in Care as of March 31 #
1992/93			
Foster Care	29,408	81	82
Group Homes	4,808	13	9
Institutional Care	0	0	0
1993/94			
Foster Care	27,078	74	84
Group Homes	2,649	7	5
Institutional Care	647	2	2
1994/95			
Foster Care	29,735	81	81
Group Homes	4,044	11	18
Institutional Care	1,156	3	2
1995/96			
Foster Care	31,208	86	82
Group Homes	4,646	13	20
Institutional Care	1,272	3	5
1996/97			
Foster Care	27,818	76	69
Group Homes	8,055	22	26
Institutional Care	707	2	0
1997/98			
Foster Care	27,295	75	72
Group Homes	6,850	19	31
Institutional Care	820	2	0



Notes

· See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.

· The 1992/93 to 1994/95 actuals are taken from the June 1992, July 1993 & 1994 Annual Child & Family Services Forms.

· Data may differ from previously reported data as a result of edit review of historical data.

· * The average number of children in care is obtained by dividing the total number of care-days by 365.

Highlights

The average number of children in care was 95 between 1992/93 and 1997/98.

The average number of children placed in group homes as a percentage of the total children in care has been increasing. In 1993/94, 8 percent of children were placed in group homes while in 1997/98, 20 percent were placed in group homes.

Social Support Services

Yukon

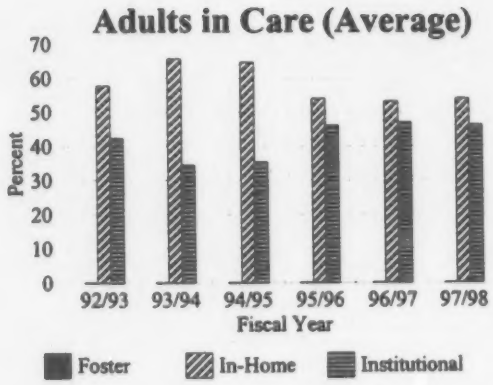
Adult Care

3. Number of Care Days and Average Number of Individuals

Fiscal Year	Care days	Average No. of Adults *	Individuals in care as of March 31
	#	#	#
1992/93			
Foster Care	0	0	0
In-Home Care	8,829	24	133
Institutional Care	6,475	18	19
1993/94			
Foster Care	0	0	0
In-Home Care	13,085	36	171
Institutional Care	6,851	19	19
1994/95			
Foster Care	0	0	0
In-Home Care	13,443	37	180
Institutional Care	7,352	20	21
1995/96			
Foster Care	0	0	0
In-Home Care	8,548	23	80
Institutional Care	7,287	20	19
1996/97			
Foster Care	0	0	0
In-Home Care	8,721	24	74
Institutional Care	7,717	21	20
1997/98			
Foster Care	0	0	0
In-Home Care	8,248	23	99
Institutional Care	7,068	19	21

Notes

- See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- All information is extracted from the Annual Adult Care Summary Forms.
- Data pertaining to care days may differ from previously reported data as a result of edit reviews of historical data.
- * The average number of adults in care is calculated by dividing the total number of care days by 365.



Highlight

Between 1992/93 and 1997/98, there has been an average of 47 adults in care, ranging between 42 in 1992/93 & 1997/98 and 55 in 1993/94.

Family Violence

4. Total Number of Project Haven & Other Emergency Shelters

Fiscal Year	Project Haven	Other
	#	#
1992/93	0	3
1993/94	0	3
1994/95	0	3
1995/96	0	3
1996/97	0	3
1997/98	0	2

Notes

- Project Haven shelters are mostly located on-reserve and shelters in the 'Other' category are mostly located off-reserve.

Social Support Services

Yukon

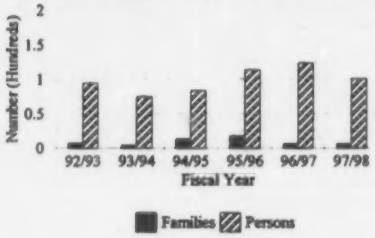
5. Total Number of Families and Persons Served by Family Violence, Protection & Related Services

Fiscal Year	Families #	Persons #	# of Nights Spent In Shelter	Non-resident services
1992/93	7	94	246	798
1993/94	4	74	680	798
1994/95	13	83	556	798
1995/96	17	113	704	808
1996/97	6	123	1,065	858
1997/98	6	100	728	0

Notes

- Length of stay refers to the number of nights that family members remained in the shelter (ex: a family of 3 staying for 2 nights would represent a total of 6 nights.)
- Non-residential services refers to the number of clients receiving information or counselling, but who do not stay overnight.

Families & Persons Served by Family Violence Services



Highlight

The number of families served by Family Violence & Related Services increased from 7 in 1992/93 to 17 in 1995/96. This number decreased to 6 in 1996/97, where it remained in 1997/98.

6. Total Number of Shelters Located On & Off Reserve, Bands Served, Units and Beds

Fiscal Year	Shelters #	Bands served #	Units #	Beds #
1992/93				
On-reserve	0	0	0	0
Off-reserve	3	20	2	28
1993/94				
On-reserve	0	0	0	0
Off-reserve	3	20	2	28
1994/95				
On-reserve	0	0	0	0
Off-reserve	3	18	2	28
1995/96				
On-reserve	0	0	0	0
Off-reserve	3	18	2	28
1996/97				
On-reserve	0	0	0	0
Off-reserve	3	18	2	28
1997/98				
On-reserve	0	0	0	0
Off-reserve	2	18	2	25

Highlight

The number of bands served has decreased by 10 percent between 1992/93 and 1997/98.

Notes

- Project Haven shelters are mostly located on-reserve and shelters in the 'Other' category are mostly located off-reserve.
- The number of Bands served from 1992/93 to 1997/98 were revised due to a correction made for the double counting of some Yukon bands.

Social Support Services

Yukon

Other Services

7. Number of Child/Infant Day Care Centres or Programs Funded and Children Placed in Day Care

Fiscal Year	Day Care centres #	Children placed in day care #
1992/93	Does not Apply in Yukon	
1993/94		
1994/95		
1995/96		
1996/97		
1997/98		

Note

· DIAND does not fund these programs in Yukon therefore there are no data to report.

Social Assistance

Yukon

1. Average Monthly Number of Families, Persons in Families and Singles Receiving Social Assistance

National	Average Number of Families # A	Average Number of Persons in Families # B	Average Number of Singles # C	Average Number of Beneficiaries # B+C
1992/93				
On and Off-Reserve	385	1,120	483	1,603
On-Reserve	385	1,120	483	1,603
Off-Reserve	0	0	0	0
1993/94				
On and Off-Reserve	467	1,364	528	1,892
On-Reserve	467	1,364	528	1,892
Off-Reserve	0	0	0	0
1994/95				
On and Off-Reserve	458	1,572	554	2,126
On-Reserve	458	1,572	554	2,126
Off-Reserve	0	0	0	0
1995/96				
On and Off-Reserve	393	1,193	493	1,686
On-Reserve	393	1,193	493	1,686
Off-Reserve	0	0	0	0
1996/97				
On and Off-Reserve	412	1,293	460	1,753
On-Reserve	412	1,293	460	1,753
Off-Reserve	0	0	0	0
1997/98				
On and Off-Reserve	433	1,231	494	1,725
On-Reserve	433	1,231	494	1,725
Off-Reserve	0	0	0	0

Notes

- Data may differ from previously reported data as a result of edit reviews of historical data.
- Beneficiaries include the number of persons in families.
- These figures do not include data from self-governing First Nations as they are funded through other allocation mechanisms. These populations must be excluded from the total population before a dependency rate can be calculated.
- These figures may include non-registered individuals living on-reserve. Social Assistance is provided to all eligible individuals living on-reserve.
- The number of social assistance recipients reflects a combination of data received from First Nations on the reimbursement of actuals and from First Nations funded through "fixed volume" commitments.

Highlight

Between 1992/93 and 1997/98, there has been an average of 1,798 beneficiaries on social assistance, ranging between 1,603 in 1992/93 and 2,126 in 1994/95.

2. Average Monthly Number of Children Out of Parental Home (COPH) by Funding Type (AFA and NON-AFA)

National	COPH - AFA #	COPH - NON AFA #	TOTAL #
1992/93			
1993/94			
1994/95	Not Applicable		
1995/96			
1996/97			
1997/98			

Note

- Yukon Territory does not have a COPH program, therefore there is no COPH program on-reserve.

▲Yukon▼

Capital Facilities & Maintenance

1. Number of Housing Units

2. Housing Conditions

3. Electrification and Fire Protection Services

4. Water Delivery & Sewage Disposal Systems

5. Funded Capital Assets

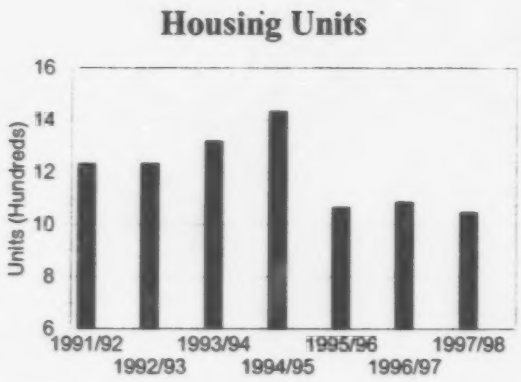
6. Educational Space On Reserve

Capital Facilities & Maintenance

Yukon

1. Housing Units

Fiscal Year	Reserves with Housing Units #	Housing Units * #	Special Purpose Housing Units * #	New Housing Units * #	Housing Units Deleted* #
1991/92	20	1,234	0	N/A	N/A
1992/93	20	1,234	0	0	0
1993/94	20	1,319	0	106	21
1994/95	20	1,433	0	119	5
1995/96	13	1,067	0	47	0
1996/97	13	1,087	0	28	0
1997/98	13	1,048	0	28	0



Notes

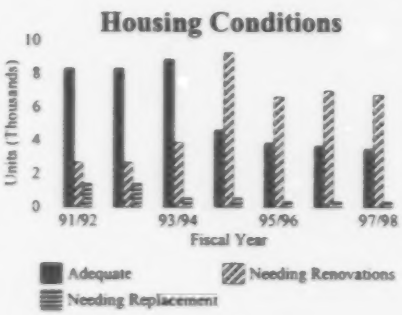
- * See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- Housing units = Replacement + Renovations + Adequate.
- Housing data reported for 1997/98 are as of August 31, 1998 and reflects adjustments made to the 1997/98 Capital Management Database.
- Data on New Housing Units and Housing Units Deleted were not collected in 1991/92.
- Data presented are based on information provided by First Nations.
- Since 1996, the data presented excludes the following self-government First Nations: Champagne-Aishihik, Na-Cho-Ny'ak Dun, Vuntut Gwitchin and Teslin.

Highlight

The average number of housing units on reserve was 1,203 between 1991/92 and 1997/98.

2. Housing Conditions

Fiscal Year	Adequate Units * #	Units Renovated * #	Units in Need of Renovations * #	Units Requiring Basic Indoor Plumbing * #	Units in Need of Replacement * #
1991/92	829	N/A	265	274	140
1992/93	829	123	265	274	140
1993/94	882	384	384	57	53
1994/95	458	87	922	41	53
1995/96	379	0	656	28	32
1996/97	362	82	693	28	32
1997/98	346	82	670	28	32



Notes

- * See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- Adequate Units = Total Housing units - (Units in need of Renovation + Units in need of Replacement).
- Housing data reported for 1997/98 are as of August 31, 1998 and reflects adjustments made to the 1997/98 Capital Management Database.
- Data for 1991/92 excludes Units Renovated.
- Since 1996, the data presented excludes the following self-government First Nations: Champagne-Aishihik, Na-Cho-Ny'ak Dun, Vuntut Gwitchin and Teslin.

Highlights

Adequate housing units, as a percentage of total units, has decreased from 67 percent in 1991/92 to 33 percent in 1997/98.

Units in need of renovations, as a percentage of total units, increased from 21 percent in 1991/92 to 64 percent in 1997/98.

Capital Facilities & Maintenance

Yukon

3. Electrification and Fire Protection Services

Fiscal Year	Reserves with Housing Units	Electrification *			Fire Protection *+		
		Adequate	Inadequate	No service	Adequate	Inadequate	No service
	#	#	#	#	#	#	#
1991/92	20	18	1	1	14	6	0 *
1992/93	20	18	1	1	15	0	5
1993/94	20	18	1	1	19	0	1
1994/95	20	18	1	1	19	0	1
1995/96	13	12	1	0	13	0	0
1996/97	13	12	1	0	13	0	0
1997/98	13	12	1	0	13	0	0

Notes

- * See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- Housing data reported for 1997/98 are as of August 31, 1998 and reflects adjustments made to the 1997/98 Capital Management Database.
- + 1991/92 fire protection figures are based on old categories of fire protection adequacy. Definitions for fire protection adequacy were revised in 1992/93.
- Departmental levels of service standards for fire protection and electrification are only applicable to sites with 10 or more housing units.
- Since 1996, the data presented excludes the following self-government First Nations: Champagne-Aishihik, Na-Cho-Ny'ak Dun, Vuntut Gwitchin and Teslin.

Highlights

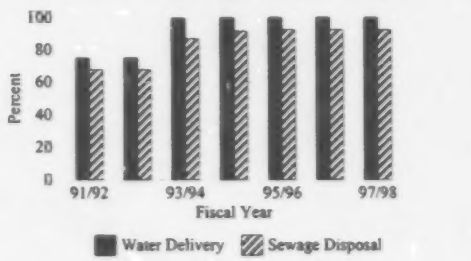
The level of adequate electrification service as a percentage of reserves with housing units rose from 90 to 92 percent between 1992/93 and 1997/98.

Since 1995/96 all reserves with housing units in the Yukon have adequate fire service protection.

4. Water Delivery & Sewage Disposal Systems

Fiscal Year	Housing units	Water Delivery System		Sewage Disposal System	
		Service	No service	Service	No service
	#	#	#	#	#
1991/92	1,234	922	312	832	402
1992/93	1,234	922	312	832	402
1993/94	1,319	1,308	11	1,141	178
1994/95	1,433	1,427	6	1,307	126
1995/96	1,067	1,065	2	983	84
1996/97	1,087	1,085	2	1,003	84
1997/98	1,048	1,046	2	964	84

On-Reserve Dwelling With Water Delivery and Sewage Disposal Systems



Notes

- See Glossary of Key Terms for definitions.
- Data may differ from previously reported data as a result of edit reviews of historical data.
- Housing data reported for 1997/98 are as of August 31, 1998 and reflects adjustments made to the 1997/98 Capital Management Database.
- Since 1996, the data presented excludes the following self-government First Nations: Champagne-Aishihik, Na-Cho-Ny'ak Dun, Vuntut Gwitchin and Teslin.

Highlights

The percentage of housing units with water service has increased from 75 to almost 100 percent between 1991/92 and 1997/98.

The percentage of housing units with sewage service has increased from 67 to 92 percent of housing units, over the past seven years.

Capital Facilities & Maintenance

Yukon

5. Funded Capital Assets (excluding houses)

Fiscal Year	Total New assets #	Buildings #	Utilities #	Grounds #	Roads & Bridges #	Service Utility Vehicles #	Assets constructed with a replacement value exceeding 1 M dollars * #
1991	16	7	7	0	0	2	0
1992	5	2	1	0	0	2	0
1993	21	10	10	0	1	0	1
1994	5	3	0	0	0	2	0
1995	6	6	0	0	0	0	0
1996	19	13	4	0	0	2	0
1997	14	7	4	0	0	3	1

Notes

- The year corresponds with the year construction was completed or when the asset was acquired.
- *The year corresponds to year of construction, but values are based on asset replacement values in 1997 dollars.
- Since 1996, the data presented excludes the following self-government First Nations: Champagne-Aishihik, Na-Cho-Ny'ak Dun, Vuntut Gwitchin and Teslin.

Highlight

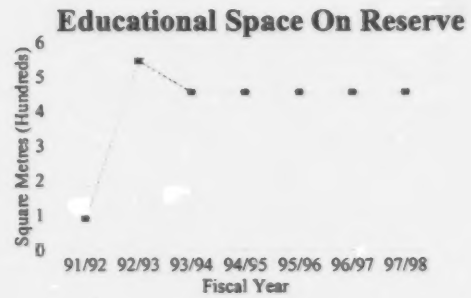
Between 1991 and 1997, 56 percent of all 86 new assets acquired were buildings, 30 percent were utilities and 13 percent were vehicles.

6. Educational Space On Reserve

Fiscal Year	Total Space Sq. Metres	Schools	Student Residences	Teacherages
1991/92*	2,389	90	2,299	0
1992/93	2,845	546	2,299	0
1993/94	2,556	456	2,100	0
1994/95	2,556	** 456	2,100	0
1995/96	2,556	456	2,100	0
1996/97	2,556	456	2,100	0
1997/98	2,556	456	2,100	0

Notes

- Total educational space includes Band & Federal schools, teacherages (teacher residences) and student residences.
- * The national total for 1991/92 does not include 90 sq.m. of schools in Yukon. Data for 1991/92 and subsequent years excludes on-reserve provincial and private schools.
- ** Data for 1994/95 have been revised to reflect adjustments to the Capital Assets Management System after publication of the 1995 School Facilities/Joint School Agreements Summary Report.
- Since 1996, the data presented excludes the following self-government First Nations: Champagne-Aishihik, Na-Cho-Ny'ak Dun, Vuntut Gwitchin and Teslin.



Highlights

The total educational space on reserve has increased by 7 percent over the last seven years. The total square metres increased from 2,389 in 1991/92 to 2,556 in 1997/98.

The space allocated for schools has increased from about 90 square metres in 1991/92 to over 450 square metres in 1993/94, resulting from the construction of new school facilities.

▲Yukon▼

Economic Development▼

1. Number of Funding Recipients

2. Number of People Placed in Training Programs

3. Number of People Continuing/Placed in Employment After Training

4. Existing Businesses Expanded and Jobs Created

5. New Businesses Established and Jobs Created

Economic Development

Yukon

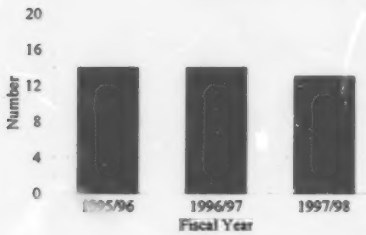
1. Number of Funding Recipients by Type

Fiscal Year	Total* #
1995/96	14
1996/97	14
1997/98*	13

Notes

- *Totals are based on reports received.
- Data may be different from previously reported data as a result of amendments to the database.
- As of 1997/98 "Number of Community Economic Development Organizations" (CEDOs) and "Number of Businesses in Service Area Owned by Individual Band Members or By a Band or Tribal Council" will not be included in the Overview, as this data is no longer collected.
- The Tables 2 and 3 entitled "Total Number of People Placed in Training Programs" and "Total Number of People Continuing/ Placed in Employment After Training" are new to this edition of the Overview.

Number of Funding Recipients



Highlight

Number of funding recipients has remained stable between 1995/96 and 1997/98.

2. Total Number of People Placed in Training Programs

Fiscal Year	Total	Employed at time of training	Unemployed (no Social Assistance)	In receipt of Social Assistance
1995/96	470	115	206	149
1996/97	349	98	121	130
1997/98	249	84	76	89

Note

- Total number of people placed in training programs includes results achieved through funding from the CEDP and other Federal Government Departments' programs.

Highlight

Between 1995/96 and 1997/98, a total of 1,068 individuals were placed in training programs. 34 percent of these individuals were in receipt of social assistance, 38 percent were unemployed and 28 percent were employed at the time of training.

Number in Training

Economic Development

Yukon

3. Total Number of People Continuing/Placed in Employment After Training

Fiscal Year	Total Employed After Training	Continuing in Employment	Unemployed at time of training & Placed in Employment	In receipt of Social Assistance at time of training & Placed in Employment
1995/96	155	88	39	28
1996/97	197	76	53	68
1997/98	134	61	37	36

Highlight
Between 1995/96 and 1997/98, 46 percent of those trained, continued or were placed in employment. Of those who continued or were placed with employment, 46 percent were employed at the time of training, while 27 percent were unemployed and 27 percent were in receipt of social assistance.

Number Continuing/Placed After Training

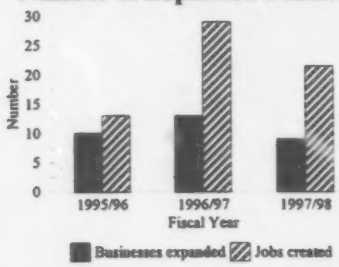
4. Number of Existing Businesses Expanded and Jobs Created

Fiscal Year	Existing Businesses Expanded #	Jobs Created by Business Expansion #
1995/96	10	13
1996/97	13	29
1997/98	9	22

Note
· Data may be different from previously reported data as a result of amendments made to the database.

Highlight
An average of 11 businesses were expanded each year, ranging between 9 in 1997/98 and 13 in 1996/97.

Number of Expanded Businesses



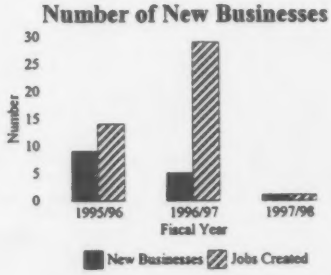
5. Number of New Businesses Established and Jobs Created

Fiscal Year	New Businesses Established #	Jobs Created by Business Establishment #
1995/96	9	14
1996/97	5	29
1997/98	1	1

Note
· Data may be different from previously reported data as a result of amendments made to the database.

Highlight
There has been a decrease of 89 percent in the number of new businesses established, from 9 in 1995/96 to 1 in 1997/98.

Number of New Businesses



▲ Key Terms▼

Education

Elementary and Secondary

Band-Operated School - defined as a school operated directly by an Indian band.

Elementary & Secondary Education - encompasses all levels of schooling from junior (K4) and senior (K5) kindergarten to grade 13.

Kindergarten - includes K4 and K5 in all regions.
Elementary - includes grades 1-8 in all regions except in Quebec where it includes grades 1-6.
Secondary - includes grades 9-12 and Special Students (SS) in all regions except in Quebec where it includes Secondaire 1 à Secondaire 5 (equivalent to grades 8-12 and SS) and in Ontario where it includes grades 9-13.

Post-Secondary

Post-Secondary Education - refers to all programs pursued by high school graduates and mature students in accredited institutions. Qualifications include non-university diplomas and certificates; university undergraduate degrees, first professional degrees, or undergraduate level certificates or diplomas; graduate degrees such as Master's and PhD programs; and other non-qualification programs, such as courses taken by special students.

Every year, DIAND maintains two post-secondary enrolment counts. The first database contains detailed individual records on post-secondary student information based on a November 1st Census. Since not all First Nations report post-secondary student information to DIAND, estimates are used. The combination of individual records from the database and the estimates for non-reporting First Nations constitutes our reported November 1st Census Post-Secondary enrolment count. In the second database, First Nations enrolment count constitutes funded enrolment as reported by First Nations.

Indian Government Support

Band Council Funding or Tribal Council Funding - money received by First Nations as a contribution toward overhead administrative costs of delivering programs and services funded by DIAND, including lands and trusts services; education; economic development; administration of social development; infrastructure and maintenance; major and minor capital projects; and band management. In the case of Tribal Councils, the contribution includes an allowance to provide advisory services to bands.

Band Employee Benefit Plans - are pension plans and/or group insurance plans offered to employees of First Nations or tribal councils. DIAND's policy stipulates that First Nations and tribal councils who are eligible can be granted funds to pay the employer's contribution for these benefits under the Band Employee Benefits Program (BEBP) up to specified limits. Employers can apply for this funding for all "eligible employees" (see below). BEBP funding does not cover pension plan costs for anyone

providing services under a service contract, members of boards of directors, employees working on capital projects or anyone working for a revenue-generating organization.

Eligible Employee - is one who is performing services of a "public" nature, funded by DIAND and whose salary is derived from DIAND.

Sub-Community - is an approved community affiliated with a First Nation, and usually composed of First Nation members, under the Band Support Funding Policy, for purposes of services and administration.

Tribal Council - comprised of both DIAND funded bands and DIAND funded sub-communities contained in the Indian and Government Support database.

Social Support Services and Social Assistance

Social Assistance

Social Assistance - provides for financial benefits and services to First Nations individuals and families who are in need. It can be defined as various types of income - supplement payments made to First Nations members - including money for housing, heat, utilities, food and clothing - in cases where families or individuals do not have adequate income from employment or other sources to cover these expenses. These payments may be made year-round or on a seasonal basis according to changing needs and regional social assistance policy. In some cases, specialized employment programs are offered by First Nation councils for social assistance recipients to assist them to find employment, and some First Nations may offer work opportunity projects to further assist recipients to gain employment experiences. Social assistance programs may be administered directly by First Nations or on a project-by-project basis with DIAND funding.

Social Assistance is one type of income-supplement to eligible persons. Other income supports include Old Age Security, Child Tax Benefits, etc.

Fixed-Volume Commitments - is funding arrangements for First Nations where they are given greater management and flexibility over where their funds are spent. It consists of two funding types: Alternative Funding Arrangement (AFA) and Financial Transfer Agreement (FTA).

Social Support Services

Social Support Services - services offered to community members to help them cope with problems that affect their social and emotional well-being. Services may include child protection and family counselling, adult care programs for the physically or mentally challenged and the elderly, shelters for victims of family or domestic violence, and other special community social assistance projects.

Adult Care - services provided by First Nations councils for the elderly and those who are physically or mentally challenged. Adult care is intended to give support to families in situations where individuals need special help due to age, illness, or disability. Services include emergency shelters for

homeless adults, home care for elderly or ill community members, reception centres and foster homes.

Foster Care - refers to care provided in a family setting by persons who are not immediately related to the individuals requiring the adult foster care.
In-Home Care - refers to care in the client's home receiving but not limited to, housekeeping and personal care services.
Institutional Care - refers to funding for care in Type I and Type II institutions which may be located on reserve and off reserve. Individuals must be assessed according to provincial standards to determine the level of care required. Residents of institutions are generally elderly or disabled persons in need of supervision and assistance.

Child and Family Services - includes programs such as counselling and education to prevent family breakdown and the removal of children from their homes; child protection, foster care and adoption; and placements for children in group homes, institutions, or special counselling programs. The circumstances under which child protection becomes necessary are defined through provincial or territorial legislation.

Foster Care - refers to care provided in a family setting by persons who are not the parents of the child and where placement was made by an agency such as a Band, DIAND, or a Provincial Child Welfare authority. This includes care provided without reimbursement, but excludes care in a family where adoption is clearly the intent.
Group Homes - refers to care provided to a small group of 5 to 10 children in a setting where normally the permanent full-time staff is a couple operating in a setting which provides a family atmosphere. Groups homes serve the needs of those children who either do not require, or cannot use, the close relationships of a foster family. They do not include either subsidized foster homes used for emergency care or to keep a large family unit together or small residential units which are essentially institutional in nature.
Institutional Care - refers to care provided in a setting where one or more groups of children occupy the premises and where permanent full-time staff work on a shift basis. It may provide care and treatment for children with emotional problems. It is distinguished from a Group Home by the fact that permanent full-time staff work on a shift basis.

Capital Facilities and Maintenance

Adequate Housing Units - refer to those units that do not require any minor or major renovations or replacement and conform to minimum National Building Code Standards.

Capital Assets - permanent resources in the community such as houses, schools, community buildings, roads, electricity, sewage disposal, water delivery systems, and equipment. There are five categories of assets:

1. Buildings;
2. Utilities (includes water supply and disposal equipment such as water mains, community wells, hydro-electricity, street lights, diesel generators, landfills, refuse sites and incinerators);
3. Grounds (includes grass, trees, sidewalks and parking compounds);
4. Transportation (includes any form of transportation infrastructure such as roads, bridges, ditches and ferries); and
5. Vehicles (includes fire, garbage, water and sewage trucks).

Deleted Units - refers to those units destroyed due to fire, natural disasters, etc. or demolished due to poor condition within the given fiscal period.

Domestic Water Supply

Service - refers to the presence of a water delivery system (ie., piped, well, trucked, other) in a housing unit.

No service - means that no service meets water supply requirements.

Electrification

Adequate - refers to service provided which is coded as grid, diesel generated (full service) or other generated (full service)

Inadequate - refers to service provided which is coded as diesel generated (restricted service) or other generated (restricted service).

No Service - refers to no electrification service being provided.

Fire Protection

Adequate - refers to service which is verified by a site survey conducted by a fire protection specialist and which either: meets the Level of Service Standard - Fire Protection Services (INAC Corporate Manuals System, Vol. 1, Part 1-1, Appendix A) and is provided by a staffed and trained fire department; or has a substitute mutual aid or Municipal Type Agreement which provides the required material and staff.

Inadequate - refers to service which is not verified by a site survey conducted by a fire protection specialist; and/or does not meet the Level of Service Standard - Fire Protection Services (INAC Corporate Manuals System, Vol. 1, Part 1-1, Appendix A); and/or does not provide a staffed and trained fire department; and/or does not have a mutual aid or Municipal Type Agreement to provide the required material and staff.

No Service - means that no fire protection service is provided.

Housing Units - any self-contained dwelling unit on a reserve or settlement with at least one bedroom. A housing unit is considered a main residence, rather than a seasonal or vacation home, whether or not it is presently occupied or in need of renovation or repair. A housing unit can be a detached or semi-detached house, a mobile home, a row house or a multi-unit residence such as an apartment, condominium, duplex or triplex, where each unit is counted separately.

Housing Units in Need of Replacement - refer to those housing units which are no longer habitable as a result of fires or natural disasters, or those declared unsafe or unfit for human habitation by a certified inspector because they no longer meet basic quality standards and cannot be economically renovated to an acceptable condition.

Housing Units Renovated - refer to those units renovated during the given fiscal period.

Maintenance of Capital Assets - any work performed on an asset.

New Housing Units - refers to those units completely constructed within the given fiscal period. Includes dwelling construction funded through regular DIAND subsidies and Bill C-31 (1985 amendment to the *Indian Act* to remove gender discrimination) DIAND subsidies.

Sewage Disposal

Service - refers to the presence of a sewage disposal system (ie. lift stations, septic systems, force mains, sewage collection mains, manholes, service connections, treatment plants, lagoons and outfall sewers and appurtenances which meet provincial building codes) but excludes plumbing and fixtures.

No Service - means that no service meets sewage disposal requirements.

Special Purpose Units - self-contained houses that provide on-site care facilities. Examples are: Children's Aid Homes, halfway houses, shelters for homeless people, homes for single mothers, shelters for those experiencing family violence, homes for drug and alcohol rehabilitation programs, residences for physically or mentally disabled adults or children, and nursing homes.

Truck B Water Delivery Service - is water delivered by a truck and stored in 45-gallon barrel drums because the housing units do not have the plumbing to receive water from a cistern and pressurized system, this is considered to be inadequate in terms of health-related requirements, hygiene and safety.

Units in Need of Renovations - refers to those housing units that require major and/or minor renovations.

Major Renovation Refers to a renovation which is required because a house fails to meet minimum National Building Code standards in several areas. This could include but is not limited to repairs to:

- extensive structural faults such as rotting or sagging foundations, faulty roof or chimney;
- unsafe outside steps or stairways in need of replacement;
- interior structural problems (e.g., falling plaster from walls and ceilings);
- defective plumbing and/or electrical wiring has to be replaced or upgraded.

Minor Renovation Defined as those renovations to houses which meet minimum National Building Code standards (i.e., not structural defects) but require normal preventative maintenance or repairs and upgrading such as replacing doors, windows, painting, etc., to maintain the useful life of the unit.

Units Requiring Basic Indoor Plumbing - refers to those housing units that require basic facilities, i.e., not having an indoor toilet, an assured supply of hot and cold running water, a bath or shower.

Economic Development

Business Support - includes providing repayable and non-repayable contributions, loans and/or technical support to new and existing First Nations, Inuit and Innu businesses. A "business" may be engaged in manufacturing, construction, transportation, agriculture, aquiculture or services. Key indicators for improved business support are increases in the number of new businesses, business expansions and jobs created.

Community Economic Development Organizations (CEDOs) - are managed by, and accountable to, First Nations, Inuit and Innu communities. They assume responsibility for the delivery of programs and services previously provided by the department. DIAND regional offices work in partnership with CEDO's to establish First Nations control over local CEDO program priorities, expenditures, design, delivery and advisory services.

Economic Development - defined as business development, resource management and other economic activities that generate employment, wealth and a capital base from which First Nations, Inuit and Innu peoples can achieve economic self-reliance. Its purpose is to strengthen local and regional economies that will interact with each other and with the Canadian economy, on the assumption that the creation of self-sufficient economies is the base from which First Nations will be able to build their own societies.

Funding Arrangements - terms and conditions by which a transfer payment is made by the Government of Canada [through DIAND] for the delivery of programs and services by First Nations. Three types of funding arrangements are:

CFA (Comprehensive Funding Arrangement) - the basic funding arrangement where funding authorities, such as contributions, flexible transfer payments and grants are provided for specific programs or objectives.
AFA (Alternative Funding Arrangement) - under these arrangements, the recipient may reallocate funds between programs and redesign programs, with some provisions. This increases First Nation authority over programs.
FTA (Financial Transfer Agreements) - a funding mechanism which defines minimum standards for a local accountability framework, thus increasing authority to First Nations over program design and delivery and the management of funds. This provides the First Nation with the greatest flexibility.